

[MAY 20, 1865]

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The best workman's watch ever made.
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Everything in the body is derived from the blood.
Constitutions are radically the same.
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the health of the one must conduce to the serenity of the
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Vegetable purgation is the only medicinal mode for
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The discovery of a vegetable medicine was a desideratum.
This discovery was made by James Morrison, the Hygienist,
who procured "the medicinal liberty of the liver."
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LIDS (Dr. RIDGE'S).—A thoroughly-cooked food. Most
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nourishment for invalids. Is made without trouble in
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Highly recommended by the faculty in all cases of debility,
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Testimonials of Dr. Russell, Dr. Normandy, and others. 7s.
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ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
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Printed and published by JOHN DICKS, at the Office,
213, Strand.—Saturday, May 20, 1865.

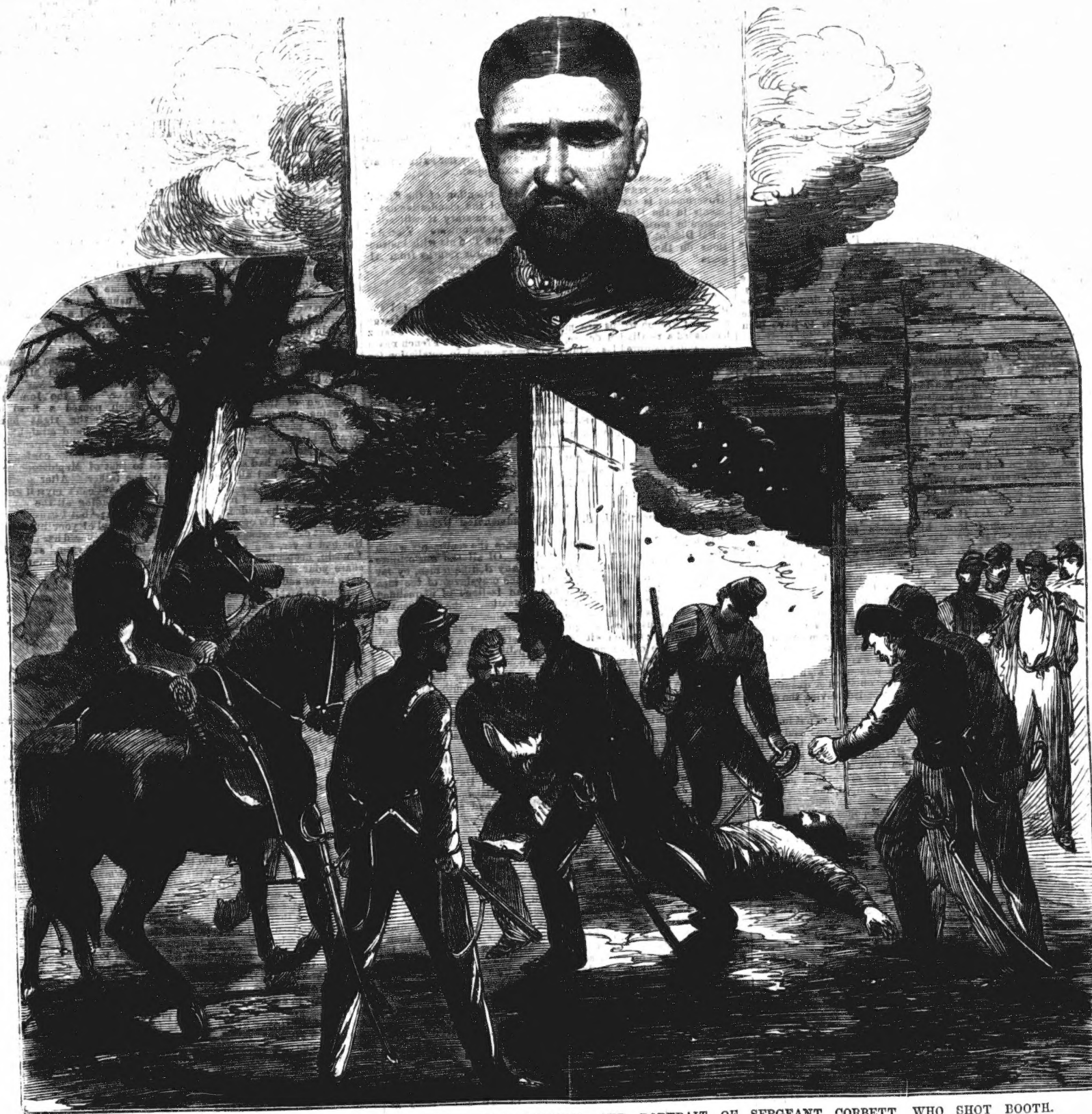
PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 102.—VOL. II. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

ONE PENNY.



DEATH OF WILKES BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AND PORTRAIT OF SERGEANT CORBETT WHO SHOT BOOTH.

General News.

THREE Bengal tigers and a mongoose, the serpent killer of India, were landed at Southampton from the mail steamer Poonah. The tigers are intended for the Olifton Zoological gardens.

ACCORDING to a summary report in *Lancaster*, the accounts of the Little North-West. Railway show a deficiency of £29,000 against Mr. Whelton, whose melancholy fate was recorded a few days back. It is believed that he had been speculating largely in the Confederate loan.

In forming a new road at Grantham the workmen have come upon a jar of earthenware containing about 100 silver coins of the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth and James I. They are in a good state of preservation, some of them in what collectors call a fine state. They were found buried about a foot down in the paddock of what was long known as *Charles Gate House*, the grounds of which are being laid out as building sites. The coins are in the possession of Mr. Beaumont, town clerk, to whom they at present belong.

THERE was a smart shock of earthquake in Kingston, Jamaica, on the evening of the 13th ult.

THE *Richmond Whig*, whose motto is "His sower tyrannical," has dropped it at the "inquest of the proverb-marshal-general."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. It is stated, left only 25,000 dollars (\$25,000) in real estate.—*New York Times*.

CAPTAIN KEITH FRASER, of the 1st Life Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Lord George Paget, Inspector of Cavalry. Captain Fraser will also discharge the duties of brigade-major, a post which has been substituted for that of assistant-adjutant-general of cavalry.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE late Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hugh Rose, accompanied by Major Burne, A.D.O., arrived in London on Sunday morning from Persia.

An excursion round the world is being organized at Antwerp. The voyage will last two years, and the principal ports in both hemispheres will be successively visited. It is chiefly intended as a means of educational travel for young men.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE following is President Johnson's reply to an address presented to him by a Pennsylvania delegation:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I can only reply in general terms. Perhaps as good a reply as I can make would be to refer to or repeat what I have already said to other delegations who have come for the purpose of encouragement and inspiring me with confidence on entering upon the discharge of duties so responsible, so delicate, and so full of peril. All that I could now say would be but a repetition of sentiments already indicated. The words you have spoken are most fully and cordially responded to by me. I, too, think the time has arrived when the people of this nation should understand that treason is a crime. When we turn to the catalogue of crimes and treasons that most of those who are in the Government, but the crime of treason has neither been generally understood nor generally appreciated as I think it should be. And there has been an effort since that time to conceal it, to make the impression that it was a mere political struggle, or, as I see it shown out in some of the papers, a struggle for the supremacy of certain principles from the days of the Government to the present time, and now settled by the final triumph of the Federal arms. If this is to be a determined, settled opinion, the Government is at an end; for no question arises but they will make a party name, and then to whatever length they carry it the party defeated will be only a party defeated, and no crime attached to them. But I say treason is the highest crime known to the law, and the punishment is death; and it is a crime to know that treason is an act committed there can be no Government. I do not say this to indicate a revengeful or improper spirit. It is simply the recognition of deliberate consideration and leniency. There are men who ought to suffer the penalties of their treason; but there are also men who have been engaged in this rebellion, who while, technically speaking, they are guilty of treason, yet really are not. Thousands who have been drawn into it, by force of public opinion in the localities in which they lived; these are not responsible as those who led, deceived, and forced them. To the unconscious, deceived, conscripted—in short, to the great mass of the misled—I would say, 'Mercy, clemency, reconciliation, and the restoration of their Government.' To those who have deceived—to the conscious, influential traitor, who attempted to destroy the life of a nation, I would say, 'On you be laid the severest penalties of your crime.' (Applause.) I fully understand how easy it is to get up an impression in regard to the exercise of mercy; and if I know myself and my own heart, there is in it as great a disposition to mercy as can be manifested on the part of any other individual. But mercy without justice is a crime. In the exercise of mercy there should be deliberate consideration and a profound understanding of the case; and I am not prepared to say but what it should often be transferred to a higher court—a court where mercy and justice can best be united. In responding to the remarks of your chairman in reference to free government and the discharge of my duties, I can only say again that my past public life must be taken as a guide to what my future will be. My course has been unimpeachable and well defined. I know it is easy to cry out, 'Demagogue,' but let that be as it may. If I have spent the best of my youth and the vigor of my life for the elevation of the great masses of the people, why it was a work of my choosing, and I will bear the loss. And if it is demagoguery to please the people—if it is demagoguery to strive for their welfare and amelioration—then I am a demagogue. I was always proud when my duties were so discharged that the people were pleased. A great monopoly—the remarks of your chairman bring me to it—existed, that of slavery, and upon it rested an aristocracy. It is the work of freedom to put down monopolies. You have seen the attempt made by the monopoly of slavery to put down the Government; but in the making of the attempt thereby to control and destroy the Government, you have seen the Government put down the monopoly and destroy the institution. (Applause.) Institutions of any kind must be subordinate to the Government, or the Government cannot stand. I do not care whether it be North or South. A Government based upon popular judgment must be paramount to all institutions that spring up under that Government; and if when they attempt to control the Government, the Government does not put them down, they will put it down. Hence the main portion of my efforts have been devoted to the opposition of them. Hence I have ever opposed aristocracy—opposed it in any shape. But there is a kind of aristocracy that has always, that always will command my respect and approbation—the aristocracy of talent, the aristocracy of virtue, the aristocracy of merit, or an aristocracy resting upon worth, the aristocracy of labor resting upon honest industry, developing the industrial resources of the country—this I demand my respect, my support in life. In regard to my future course in connection with this rebellion nothing that I can say would be worth listening to. If my past is not sufficient guarantee, I can only add that I have never knowingly deceived the people, and never have betrayed a friend (applause), and God willing, never will. (Applause.) Accept my profound and sincere thanks for the encouragement, countenance, and confidence, are a great aid and a great spur to the performance of my duties. Once more I thank you for this manifestation of your regard and respect."

The Court.

Prince Arthur arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday, from the Continent, attended by Major Elphinstone and the Rev. Mr. Jolley. His royal highness left the palace for Balmoral in the evening.

The daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Paget was baptized on Sunday morning, by the Queen's gracious permission, in her Majesty's Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. F. Garden, sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

The Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland stood as sponsors on the occasion.

The child received the name of "Alexandra Harriet."

The Hon. Mrs. E. Coke and Major Teesdale were in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. There were present at the ceremony his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Sandwich and the Ladies Montague, Viscountess, the Viscountess Sydney, Lord Clarence Paget, the Earl of Lintow, Lady Mary Chapell, Lord and Lady Proby, Lord and Lady Suffield, Mrs. Henry Baring, &c.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of about 700 was invited.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, Major Teesdale, and the Hon. R. Meade, arrived at the garden entrance of the palace about ten o'clock.

The Queen will return to Windsor Castle from Scotland, on Tuesday, the 13th of June, the first day in the Ascot race week. Her Majesty will remain at Windsor and Osborne six weeks before leaving for Germany. The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to take up their residence at Frogmore Lodge for a short time in June.—*Court Journal*.

Her Majesty and the royal party reached Aberdeen at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock on Saturday. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in waiting at the station, but beyond silent salutations no demonstration of any kind was made. The royal train, having been shunted on to the Dossie line started for Aberdeen, where it was reached about ten minutes to two o'clock. Here open carriages were in waiting, and after a short stay the royal party started for Balmoral Castle, where they arrived shortly before four o'clock. The weather was beautiful throughout.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Earl Granville moved the adjournment of the Whitehall procession until Monday, the 12th of June. On the motion of the Earl of Balmora, the Pheasant (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to assimilate the time of pheasant shooting in Ireland to that in England, was read a second time. In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the inquiries of Sir G. Douglas, stated that there were a variety of funds which were either monies belonging to the public, and on their way to the Exchequer in a multitude of miscellaneous forms, or else monies for the most part on deposit or held in trust for various public bodies; and that with respect to these two descriptions of money he was not aware that there was any sound system provided for their safe custody. Government could not determine upon the steps to be taken regarding them until the committee of public accounts had reported their conclusions. He thought that some form of the fact, ought to be instituted, to ensure a faithful collection of the facts, and preventing as far as might be the recurrence of cases which in some instances were pure public embezzlements and in others dedications of trust. Mr. D. Griffith directed attention to the case of Colonel Dawkins, who, in consequence of the circumstances reported upon by a court of inquiry, had been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to sell his commission as major in the Guards, or retire on half-pay, his alleged offence being that he refused to shake hands with his superior officer, Lord Roberts. To set himself in order, he would move the adjournment of the house. Colonel North seconded the motion, believing, although the House of Commons was not exactly the place to discuss the discipline of the army, that Colonel Dawkins had been harshly treated. The Marquis of Hartington declared he had to be investigated by courts of inquiry were solely those which involved considerations of discipline; and under these circumstances Lord de Grey did not think it desirable to lay the papers relating to this case before the house. Mr. Malmes remarked that Colonel Dawkins would have to send in his decision whether he would sell out in the Guards, or be put on half-pay. He had been kept under arrest for eleven days, simply because he had refused, or was supposed to have refused, to shake hands with his superior officer. In his opinion an extension of time ought to be given to Colonel Dawkins. Lord Palmerston protested against the unfair, irregular, and inconsistent course pursued by hon. members in admitting that the House of Commons was not a proper court of appeal, yet making an appeal to it upon *ex parte* statements, without having given notice to the military authorities and affording them an opportunity for defending their acts. Mr. Walpole suggested that the Government should undertake to recommend the House of Commons to institute a further inquiry into the matter. The house having divided, the motion for adjournment was negatived by 172 to 112.

THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—We have followed the remains of President Lincoln from Washington, the scene of his assassination, to Springfield, his former home, and now to his final resting-place. He had been absent from this city ever since he left it in February, 1861, for the national capital, to be inaugurated as President of the United States. We have seen him lying in state in the Executive mansion, where the obsequies were attended by numerous mourners, some of them clothed with the highest public honours and responsibilities which our Republic can institutions can bestow, and by the diplomatic representatives of foreign Governments. We have followed the remains from Washington, through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago to Springfield, a distance in circuit of 1,500 or 1,800 miles. On the route millions of people have appeared to manifest by every means of which they are capable their deep sense of the public loss, and their appreciation of the many virtues which adorned the life of Abraham Lincoln. All classes, without distinction of politics or creed, spontaneously united in the posthumous honours. All hearts seemed to beat as one at the bereavement. And now funeral processions are ended, our mournful duty of escorting the remains of Abraham Lincoln to his final resting-place is performed. We have seen them deposited in the tomb. The bereaved friends, with subdued and grief-stricken hearts, have taken their adieu and turned their faces homeward, ever to remember the affecting and impressive scenes which they have witnessed. The injunction, so often repeated on the way, "Bear him gently to his rest," has been obeyed, and the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb.—*New York Times*.

NO HOME COMPLEX without a WILLOCK AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family Machine. Prospectus free on application, at 135, Regent-street.—[Advertisement.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

In the year 1830 a home for sailors was established in Wells-street, and in 1835 it was first opened. From that time to the present it has attracted to it so many of the sailors of the mercantile navy that it has been found necessary to add to it a dormitory the first stone of which was laid by Lord Palmerston in August, 1863. The addition will accommodate 174 men, so that the building will now accommodate 502 persons.

The new dormitory was opened on Monday by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with considerable ceremony. It was announced that his royal highness would arrive at the principal entrance of the building, in Dock-street, at three o'clock, but owing to the difficulty in getting through the City, it was about twenty minutes to four when the Prince arrived, and then he came in a close carriage, to the intense disappointment of the numerous company assembled in the house facing the Home, who had waited patiently and long to see the Prince of Wales, and in the end only had the satisfaction of catching an indifferent glance at the top of his hat. Without the building the Hon. Artillery Company formed a guard of honour, and their band and that of the Royal Naval Reserve were the source of amusement to those without the building, though to those within their melodious strains hardly accorded with the well-timed voice of the Rev. Daniel Gwatkin, when reading a portion of the 107th Psalm. But of course it is difficult, even impossible, to carry out arrangements of this kind to perfection, and the only mistake on this occasion—indeed it was a small one—was the band playing at the wrong time, and this was lost sight of in the general gaiety of the scene and the grandeur of the effort which a fashionable company had met to celebrate. The ceremony took place in the new dormitory, which consists of a building with three tiers of galleries, and opening from the ground floor, and there are small sleeping-rooms ventilated better than nine-tenths of the sleeping apartments of the middle classes; and here in fact "poor Jack," so far as comfort and conveniences are concerned, is "poor" no longer. On this, the opening day, the galleries and hall were filled with elegantly dressed ladies; and the building presented an appearance as elegant as it will no doubt soon prove useful.

On the arrival of the Prince of Wales, he was escorted to the temporary dais at the end of the hall, where

Admiral Sir W. B. Miles read the following address:—

"May it please your royal highness,—We, the patron, president, vice-presidents, treasurer, chairman, and directors of this Sailors' Home, desire to express our deep sense of gratitude to your royal highness in condescending to open the new building added to this establishment, and thus identifying your illustrious name with the history of a benevolent institution which, for the last thirty years, has been a home not merely to the sailors of these realms, but to those of all nations.

"This home is the parent institution—the first great and successful attempt to improve the habits of the sailor—and owes its origin to the devoted energies of three naval officers, Captain Robert Jas. Elliot, R.N. (now deceased), Admiral George Osbae Gambia, and Captain Robert Justice, R.N. Its object is to provide a home—combining protection, comfort, instruction (religious and professional), with rational amusements, and opportunities to economise—for sailors when on shore.

"The home was established in 1830, and opened in 1835; its receipts, which vary from £7,000 to £9,000 per annum, are derived from money received of the sailors for board and lodging, annual subscriptions, legacies, and donations from stock which benevolent friends had contributed, but which is now absorbed in the erection of this new building. For the remarkable success which, under Providence, has attended its operations, and the so has winning favour with which its benefits have been appreciated by the sailors, we humbly beg to request your royal highness's consideration attention to the following statistics:—

"Since the year 1835, the home has accommodated 158,825 sailors, including many of her Majesty's navy—134,885 belonging to the United Kingdom and to her Majesty's possessions abroad, and 23,940 to the various foreign countries with which England has maritime and commercial intercourse. Out of an aggregate sum of £1,363,693 lodged by the sailors in the bank of the home, £711,560 has been drawn out; £450,510 has been remitted to friends and relatives, and £46,600 invested in the Home and Board of Trade Savings Banks.

"So rapidly of late years have the advantages of this institution grown in the estimation of the sailors that although the original edifice was capable of affording 528 sleeping berths, the pressure for admission reached such a crisis that it became imperatively necessary to erect this additional building, the chief stone of which was laid in August, 1863, by Lord Palmerston. The design, in the admirable adaptation to and union with the original structure, will give 174 additional beds (special provision being made for the comfort of the mercantile marine); making, in the aggregate, sleeping accommodation for 502 persons.

"The contributions received from the public in aid of the undertaking amount to £474, which with the sum of £28,413 transferred from the funds of the institution makes a total of £14,169. The expenditure has been £13,806, with liabilities for fittings and furniture amounting to £2,358 more; leaving a deficit of £3,561. Considering the confidence inspired by the operations of this home in the sailor, the steps with which habits of economy and principles of religion are pressed upon his attention, and the increased facilities which the enlargement gives for extending those beneficial and salutary influences, we are confident that a Christian public will acknowledge this debt as their own.

"Your royal highness will permit us to add that your late and lamented father, the great and good Prince Albert, was no stranger to this institution, for in May, 1846, his royal highness was graciously pleased to lay the foundation-stone of the 'Sailors' Church' adjoining, which is a gratifying memory, since its opening, been attended by 170,000 sailors, many of whom, it is believed, have had cause to bless his memory.

"In conclusion, we again offer to your royal highness our loyal and grateful thanks for the national importance your presence and countenance on this interesting occasion give to a most useful institution, and we are confident that this most gracious action will tend to strengthen and perpetuate in the minds of the sailors belonging to the mercantile marine those sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Throne which it is our desire to foster and cultivate."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales replied as follows:—"Sir William Bowles, your Excellencies, my Lords and Gentlemen,—It is very gratifying to me to comply with the invitation which I have received to take part in this day's proceedings, and to preside at the opening of your new wing. The beautiful results attending the establishment of a Sailors' Home for our immense mercantile navy are shown by the statements of figures which most you have now given, and which establish in the most satisfactory way the necessity of adding to the original building. The interest taken by my lamented father in the religious welfare of this institution, evinced by laying the first stone of the Seamen's Church adjoining, will not be less in his son, who is well aware of the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Throne which distinguish the mercantile navy of Great Britain."

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Rev. Daniel Gwatkin, read the religious service, the choir singing the hymn.

The ceremony being finished, his royal highness was conducted over the building, and expressed himself highly gratified with the arrangements.

the doctrine, settle maritime belligerence the status of insurrections, and adjust the United States, it says, do not want either; but if other Governments fail to meet above indicated, American public opinion will settlement, regardless of revolutionary consequences. Powers.

times denies that the United States have any yards Canada.

stationed along the coast from Charleston the alert to prevent the escape of Mr. Davis, wing a reward for his capture has been telegraphed Georgia and North and South Carolina Federal troops.

surrendered at Greensborough on the 29th ult. included in the surrender. Johnston's far-troops calls upon them to observe the terms of a peaceful citizens, and says that their courage during a long war have won the admiration of

announced to the people of North Carolina that distributed to secure the interests of the Government the people until the civil Government is re-are free, and the army will maintain their mends the slave owners to retain their slaves

ated the commanders in North Carolina to lend and some provisions to the inhabitants, in the renewal of peaceful pursuits and restore long fellow-citizens.

DATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

the *Review des deux Mondes* just issued appears on President Lincoln. The writer is M. de Pen has often, and never without profit led to the same periodical. M. Langeol paid a some months ago, and had several opportunities President in private as well as public. He on on the condition of the United States when and on the career of Mr. Lincoln before and to the Presidency; but the most attractive pas-oh are of a personal character. The following is graphically sketched:—

St. Louis under the oaks of Vincennes," said my ter one day to me. He told me that the Pres- week, no matter how pressing his occupa- to all who desired to address a petition or a set out for the White House and entered Mr. here, without being announced, we took our people who were waiting for their turn. The with large maps representing the divers places roing on. Over the chimney hung a portrait, the features dry and harsh, and being the im- ergy. Over the marble there was a photo- antifully done—it was of John Bright, the the American Union in the British parliament. us windows I could see the white lines of the ag uplands of Maryland, and the half-hidden on standing in sharp relief to the blue sky. ndows stood a huge writing-table, before which ed. He did not perceive Mr. Sumner, being ed in talking with some petitioner, whom he e entered. The usher—who, by the way, ightly else—brought forward a woman. She e solicitation, and it was with difficulty she could and was a soldier in the regular army, that he ng term, and now asked for leave to quit his to support his family. She got more and more e. "Let me help you," said Mr. Lin- ington he put questions to her with e of a lawyer. On the luminous ndow, through which poured a flood of e appeared dark; with the right hand e his hair, which made it stand straight, or dered tuft. While he spoke all the muscles of mont gave an angular and strange contour to some resemblance to that of Mephistopheles; all the features of the father. After putting the poor woman, he said, "I can't myself grant I have the right of demanding all the armies ed, with a strange laugh; "but I cannot give discharge. Only the colonel of your husband's at you want." The woman deplored her poverty, said, "suffered so much," "Madam," said Mr. e a tone of slow and impressive solemnity, "I e remember that we all of us as we are, e what we now suffer. We have all of us our e than lean towards her, and for some time e of the two voices. I saw him write a e of paper and give to the woman; he then e forms of the most conspicuous politeness. The e was a young man, who held out his hand to the e with a loud voice, "As for me, I have come e with Abraham Lincoln."—"Much obliged, sir," e offering his big hand; "this is our day for

ow and Sir F. Bruce.—The Washington cor- spondent *Gazette* gives the following account of the new British minister with the new Pres- sident's interview with President Johnson was as matic as President Lincoln himself could have minster made his appearance with all his stars presented his credentials, and formally read his n replied, saying that he was glad to see him, e capital a representative of Great Britain, and e, I am not much used to the diplomatic e on such occasions. My idea is simply that e to conduct their relations very much as two e desire peace and good fellowship between e and that the less mere formalities about it the e, Mr. President, interrupted Sir Frederick, e and decorations, "that I should feel very e without these things than with them." The e highly English, and at the same time so unso- ejudicious against just and fathers, that the e became friends at once and not down for e asked about Sherman. President Johnson e, "What chance is there for Mr. Davis, e, "Oh, a small particle still; doubtless e country," said the President. "Well," replied e requiring tone, "I should think Mr. Davis and e Cabinet would probably like to start e know what is for their own interest," re- e rather easily, "they had better have no time e some," he added, "when action must be e. The country has already made up e, and it now lies in the hands of the great e difficulties that might arise between Great e states, like two neighbours sincerely de- e with each other, and so the interview ended."

Notes of the Week.

On Sunday afternoon the tenth summer season of the Sunday bands commenced in Victoria Park, and the music drew together an assemblage of many thousand persons, the majority of whom were of the labouring population of the East-end. The band, which was under the leadership of Mr. Shapcott, and is supported by the subscription of the people in penny admissions to an inner circle, and by the sale of programmes, played selections from the works of Rossini, Verdi, Auber, Donizetti, Gounod, and other well-known composers, opening and closing with the National Anthem. It is stated that the average number of visitors to these concerts is 30,000, and the refreshments sold on the ground are of the highest character, such as milk, lemonade, and the like. The band now plays in a new orchestra erected for the purpose, by the order of the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Office of Works.

Mr. J. M. FAYELL, the coroner for Chesham, in the county of Durham, held an inquest at Leadgate, near Shotley-bridge, on Saturday, on the body of Alice, the wife of John Clark, a pitman, he being in the custody of the county constabulary, charged with murder. The man and his wife lived at Leadgate, and had a family; and Clark worked in the pit there. On Saturday week the deceased, who had the reputation of being a clean and industrious person, went into the town to make her week's purchases, and she and another woman named Kibbick called in at a public-house and had a glass of whiskey. Upon returning homewards Mrs. Clark was met by her husband, who called her a foul name and knocked her down, and kicked her while down. After she was lifted up he again felled her, and kicked her again several times. He then walked off and left her. When the unfortunate woman reached her cottage she found her husband at home sitting by the fire, nursing one of the youngest children, and some words were exchanged in Irish, when Clark caught up a poker and threw it at his wife with tremendous force. The weapon struck her in the face under the nose. It penetrated the upper gum, knocked out some of her teeth, and went through the root of the tongue to the throat. Some one jumped up and pulled the poker out of the wound. A surgeon was sent for, who attended her until her death. The internal hemorrhage had never been effectually checked, and the poor woman died. The prisoner was taken into custody while she was dying, and at the time he was holding a crucifix before her. He had been kind to her during her illness, and had shown a good deal of remorse. The jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder against John Clark," and he has been removed to Durham gaol.

On Monday morning information was received by the police that the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Redesdale, Vernon House, 6 Park-place, St. James's, had been feloniously entered and plundered of a large quantity of jewels, gold chains, watches, and locks.

A somewhat serious collision occurred on the Blyth and Tyne Railway on Saturday morning, between a passenger train and a train of laden coal wagons. A large coal traffic is carried on by this company on their North Station branch, which seems to be a single line. The train which left Bedlington by this branch for North Station at a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning was proceeding to the latter place when the engine derailed a coal train, apparently coming up from the pits. The whistle was blown and the engine reversed, and everything was done to avert an accident, but the trains came into collision. Fortunately there were only five passengers in the train, of whom, however, two ladies, named Mrs. and Miss Brewis, mother and daughter, were severely injured. The elder lady had both her legs broken, and the daughter was much cut and bruised. The remainder of the passengers were not so much hurt. The drivers and firemen of the engines escaped unhurt. The coal train had been shunting at the time the collision occurred, and the signals appear to have been neglected.

SWINDLING ADVENTURES OF A RUSSIAN "COUNT."

At the Middlesex Sessions, Eugene Mikhlewick, who had described himself as a Russian count, cousin to Prince Demidoff, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Hamilton, and who was convicted last session of obtaining money by false pretences from Thomas Unwin, Pierre Gouillon, and William Bawling, was brought up for judgment. The case created a deal of interest.

Inspector Thompson, of the detective department of Scotland-yard, who has charge of the case, stated that since the prisoner had been convicted he had been to Plymouth, where he saw three persons to whom he showed a photograph of the prisoner, and they at once identified him as the man by whom they had been defrauded, and they had made declarations which he then produced. The first was from a Mr. Jas. O. Hanson, a tailor, who stated that the prisoner had obtained from him goods to the amount of £24 13s., stating that he was a Russian count and had an income of £2,000 a year. The second declaration was from Mr. Samuel Pearce, keeper of the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, who said that the prisoner lodged at his house in the month of March, 1864, where he ran up a bill for board and lodging. He represented that he was Count Eugene Mikhlewick, a Russian, related to many high families, and he stated to the manager of the hotel that he danced with the Princess of Wales two nights after her wedding. The third declaration was from Mr. J. S. Bunter, of George-street, Plymouth, hostler, who stated that the prisoner was to him and represented that he was the Russian Count Eugene Mikhlewick, and that he was a person of high position, and on the strength of this representation obtained a quantity of hosiery. In each of these cases he had absconded, leaving the debts unpaid.

Further communications received from America were put in. An officer in the late Confederate army of America said some months ago he was staying at the Grand Hotel in Paris, where he met a gentleman named Morion, who was known to him, and Mr. Morion informed him that the prisoner had robbed him of 10,000 francs (£400). The matter was put into the hands of the police, but the prisoner decamped, and they could not get him.

Mr. Thomas Blanchard, superintendent of police at Bournemouth, said he knew the prisoner in June, 1863, when the prisoner went to a jeweller's shop and asked for two gold watches to be shown to a lady who was in a carriage outside. When he got the watches he bolted with them. He (witness) held a warrant for his apprehension on this charge, but on the prisoner's friends, who were of the highest respectability in Devonshire, coming forward and paying the money so further proceedings were taken against him.

A New York paper was put in, with a large wood engraving of "Eugene Mikhlewick, the Diamond Count."

The Assistant Judge said that the prisoner had been convicted of three distinct offences, and the court felt called upon to make a public example of him. He had obtained his living in a most disgraceful way by defrauding these persons, and it was in the power of the court to pass a sentence of five years' penal servitude upon each of the three indictments upon which he had been convicted. His career of fraud was now closed for a considerable time, and the sentence of the court upon him was that he be kept in penal servitude for five years.

The "count" appeared to be very sheep-like at his sentence as he paced to the cells below.

HARMONIC, at 44 to, 45 to, and upwards. Pianoforte, full compass, from 418 lbs. Also all other musical instruments, at the lowest possible prices. At E. Frost's Warehouse, 363, Whitechapel-road. Price-lists post-free.—Advertisement.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

A curious incident has arisen with respect to the memoirs of the late M. Talleyrand. The diplomatist, who took such a prominent part in the great events of the beginning of the present century, prescribed by his will that his memoirs should not be published until thirty years after his death. As he died in 1838 that period would have expired in 1868; but the papers were bequeathed to the Duchess of Dine, and by her given to M. Baeour, an old and faithful friend of M. Talleyrand. The latter died lately, and bequeathed the papers to M. Paul Andral, barrister, and M. Chatelet, with strict injunctions that they shall not be published until the year 1888. M. Talleyrand's papers fill three very large chests.

M. Griser, one of the first fencing masters in the world, and who has given lessons to most of the Paris duellists for the last half century, died, aged seventy-three. In 1825 he made a tour of Europe, and was received with so much favour by the Emperor of Russia that he remained for ten years in St. Petersburg. He was accomplished as a swimmer as a swordsman, and being commissioned by the Czar Nicholas to direct a swimming school, he founded a magnificent establishment on the banks of the Neva. On his return to Paris he was appointed fencing-master to Louis Philippe's children. Under Napoleon III. he received the title of Maître d'Armes to the Emperor's household and was decorated with the Legion of Honour. His name is mentioned frequently in Alexander Dumas's novels.

The body of a young man was found suspended from a tree in the Bois. Life was extinct. In the pocket of the deceased was found this letter:—

"To those curious people who think it concerns them.—You will be astonished to find a suicide aged thirty. It is neither want, idleness, nor love which has driven me to this deed. I am a workman, and gain my living without difficulty. I came to Paris to work, and have had work for some years, so I am neither poor nor idle; but tastes beyond my condition and education prevent my leading the life I wish, and above all I am prevented making a suitable marriage."

Accounts from Rochefort state that the largest and swiftest steam transport in the world is at present being fitted out for sea in that port. The latrep de was laid down on the 2nd of September, 1853, as a ship of the line of the second class, but when the idea of placing ships of war with iron was carried into execution, she was transformed into a transport of 5,000 tons, but her admirable lines were preserved as well as the powerful engines of a ship of the line of great speed. The prodigious dimensions of this new description of ship will enable her to receive on board and convey a small corps d'armes, composed of a brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, having a supply of clothing, ammunition, and provision for a campaign of six months. It is expected that she will perform 100 leagues a day, and by her extraordinary speed render great service when time is an object.

The *Patrie* says:—
"We have reason to believe that the attention of the French Government is occupied with the news of the clandestine enrolments in the United States, and that if necessary it will adopt energetic measures against the American volunteers. Vice-Admiral Didot will leave Brest on board the *Thémis* with instructions on the subject as soon as the Emperor returns from Algeria."

MEXICO.

The *New York Herald* says that the Liberals had defeated the Belgians and taken Perilla, another city near Matamoros. Large bodies of French troops are moving towards Matamoros. Juarez has issued a retaliation decree, announcing that the French naval commander captured last winter will be executed in retaliation for the shooting of Romero.

Maximilian received the news of Lee's surrender at Fort Sumter on the 29th. He immediately returned to Mexico and despatched Elvin, the chief of his Cabinet, to the United States. Maximilian has accepted the Jocker claims, and has ordered them to be paid in five annual instalments. Several governors and officers appointed by Maximilian have pronounced against him.

AMERICA.

The following letter has been addressed by Lieutenant-General Ewell to Lieutenant-General Grant relative to the assassination of President Lincoln:—

"Fortress Monroe, April 16, 1865.
"Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army."

"General.—You will appreciate, I am sure, the sentiments which prompt me to drop you these few lines. Of all the misfortunes that could befall the Southern people, or any Southern man, by far the greatest, in my judgment, would be the prevalence of the idea that they could entertain any other than feelings of unqualified abhorrence and indignation for the assassination of the President of the United States and the attempt to assassinate the Secretary of State. No language can adequately express the shock produced upon myself, in common with all the general officers confined here, by the occurrence of this appalling crime, and by the seeming tendency in the public mind to connect the Southern men with it. Need we say that we are no assassins, nor the allies of assassins, be they from the North or from the South, and that, coming as we do from most of the States of the South, we would be ashamed of our own people were we not assured that they would reprobate this crime? Under the circumstances I could not refrain from some expressions of my feelings. I thus utter them to a soldier who will comprehend them."

"The following officers—Major-General Ed. Johnson, of Virginia, and Cornwall, of South Carolina; Brigadier-General Burice, of Georgia; and Jones, of Virginia; Dubois, of South Carolina; and H. B. Jackson, of Georgia; Foster, of Alabama; Smith and Gordon, of Tennessee; Oates, of Arkansas; and Marmaduke, of Missouri; and Commodore Tucker, of Virginia—all heartily concur with me in what I have said.—Respectfully,

"B. S. Ewell, Lieutenant-General, U.S.A."

The *Boston Advertiser* says:—"The vexed question as to the disposal made of the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the Army Medical Museum in this city, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements calculated to baffle superstitious curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the Penitentiary, where for some years felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. The other graves of less infamous felons had previously been levelled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from the other nameless graves around it."

Washington dispatches estimate that upwards of 100,000 officers and men of the Federal army will join Juarez, the Mexican President, as soon as they have been discharged from their present service.

It is asserted that the Emperor Maximilian has agents in New York, inducing people to espouse his cause.

The *Herald* urges the Government to call a Congress of all nations, to assemble at Paris, which might peacefully

establish the Monroe doctrine, settle maritime belligerent and neutral rights, define the status of insurrections, and adjust disputed boundaries. The United States, it says, do not want either Canada, Mexico, or Cuba; but if other Governments fail to meet to settle the questions above indicated, American public opinion will in some way force a settlement, regardless of revolutionary consequences to European Powers.

The *New York Times* denies that the United States have any hostile intention towards Canada.

The troops and vessels stationed along the coast from Charleston to Key West are on the alert to prevent the escape of Mr. Davis. The proclamation offering a reward for his capture has been telegraphed from Macon through Georgia and North and South Carolina, where there are no Federal troops.

Johnston formally surrendered at Greensborough on the 29th ult. Captain Sumner was included in the surrender. Johnston's farewell address to his troops calls upon them to observe the terms of surrender and become peaceful citizens, and says that their courage and noble devotion during a long war have won the admiration of the people.

Schofield has announced to the people of North Carolina that the troops will be distributed to secure the interests of the Government and to protect the people until the civil Government is re-established. Slaves are free, and the army will maintain their freedom. He recommends the slave-owners to retain their slaves as hired servants.

Sherman has directed the commanders in North Carolina to lend mules and waggon, and issue provisions to the inhabitants, in order to encourage the renewal of peaceful pursuits and restore friendly relations among fellow-citizens.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In the number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* just issued appears an interesting article on President Lincoln. The writer is M. Auguste Lange, whose pen has often, and never without profit to his readers, contributed to the same periodical. M. Lange paid a visit to Washington some months ago, and had several opportunities of seeing the late President in private as well as public. He gives much information on the condition of the United States when the war broke out, and on the career of Mr. Lincoln before and after his elevation to the Presidency; but the most attractive passages are those which are of a personal character. The following scene, for instance, is graphically sketched:—

"Come and see St. Louis under the oaks of Vincennes," said my friend Charles Sumner one day to me. He told me that the President opened once a week, no matter how pressing his occupations, his cabinet to all who desired to address a petition or a claim to him. We set out for the White House and entered Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, where, without being announced, we took our places with a dozen people who were waiting for their turn. The walls were covered with large maps representing the diverse places where the war was going on. Over the chimney hung a portrait of President Jackson, the features dry and harsh, and being the impress of extreme energy. Over the marble there was a photograph of Lincoln, beautifully done—it was of John Bright, the eloquent defender of the American Union in the British parliament. Through two spacious windows I could see the white lines of the Potomac, the winding uplands of Maryland, and the half-hidden obelisk of Washington standing in sharp relief to the blue sky. Between the two windows stood a huge writing-table, before which the President was seated. He did not perceive Mr. Sumner, being at the moment engaged in talking with some petitioner, whom he dismissed soon after we entered. The usher—who, by the way, was dressed like everybody else—brought forward a woman. She appeared to be a deep affliction, and it was with difficulty she could explain that her husband was a soldier in the regular army, that he had served for a long term, and now asked for leave to quit his regiment and return to support his family. She got more and more embarrassed as she spoke. "Let me help you," said Mr. Lincoln, kindly, and thereupon he put questions to her with the method and clearness of a lawyer. On the luminous rectangle of the window, through which poured a flood of sunshine, his profile appeared dark; with the right hand he often pushed up his hair, which made it stand straight, or changed it into disordered tufts. While he spoke all the muscles of the face put in movement gave an angular and strange contour to his head, which had some resemblance to that of Mephistopheles; but his voice had all the softness of the father. After putting some questions to the poor woman, he said, "I can't myself grant you what you ask. I have the right of disbanding all the armies of the Union," he added, with a strange laugh; "but I cannot give a single soldier his discharge. Only the colonel of your husband's regiment can do what you want." The woman deplored her poverty. She had never, she said, suffered so much. "Madam," said Mr. Lincoln, deepening to a tone of slow and impressive solemnity, "I share your sorrow; but remember that we, all of us as we are, have never suffered what we now suffer. We have all of us our burdens to bear!" He then lent towards her, and for some time we only heard the murmur of the two voices. I saw him write a few words on a piece of paper and give to the woman; he then dismissed her with the forms of the most scrupulous politeness. The next who advanced was a young man, who held out his hand to the President, and said with a loud voice, "As for me, I have come only to shake hands with Abraham Lincoln."—"Much obliged, sir," said the President, offering his big hand; "this is our day for business."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND SIR F. BRUCE.—The Washington correspondent of the *Lincolnton Gazette* gives the following account of the first interview of the new British minister with the new President:—"Sir F. Bruce's interview with President Johnson was as informal and undiplomatic as President Lincoln himself could have made it. The new minister made his appearance with all his stars and decorations on, presented his credentials, and formally read his speech. Mr. Johnson replied, saying that he was glad to see him, and to welcome to the capital a representative of Great Britain, and then added:—"But, sir, I am not much used to the diplomatic formalities customary on such occasions. My idea is simply that two great nations ought to conduct their relations very much as two neighbours who sincerely desire peace and good fellowship between themselves would do, and that the least mere formalities about it be better." "I assure you, Mr. President," interrupted Sir Frederick, "that I assure you, Mr. President, that I should feel very gratified to his uniform and decorations, that I should feel very much more at ease without these things than with them." The remark was so thoroughly English, and at the same time so consonant to American prejudices against fuss and feathers, that the President and minister became friends at once, and did not wait for a chat. Sir Frederick asked about Sherman. President Johnson explained the position. "What chance is there for Mr. Davis, then?" asked Sir Frederick. "Oh, a small particle still; doubtless his escape across the country," said the President. "Well," replied the minister, in an inquiring tone, "I should think Mr. Davis and a few members of his Cabinet would probably find it well to start pretty soon." "If they know what is for their own sakes," responded the President rather gruffly, "they had better lose no time about it. The time has come," he added, "when treason must be taught that they are criminals. The country has clearly made up its mind on the point, and it can find no more earnest agent of its will than myself." There was then a renewal of the mutual promise to talk over any difficulties that might arise between Great Britain and the United States, like two neighbours sincerely desirous of good terms with each other, and so the interview ended."

THREE Bengal tigers were landed at Southport tigers are intended for

ACCORDING to some little North-Western Mr. Whelan, whose It is believed that he has rate loan.

In forming a new row upon a jar of earthenware reigns of Henry VIII., state of preservation, state. They were found of what was long known which are being laid of possession of Mr. Bead belong.

THERE was a smart on the evening of the THE Richmond Whig dropped it at the "re" PRESIDENT LINCOLN in real estate.—New

CAPTAIN KEITH F. pointed aide-de-camp, specter of Cavalry, of brigade-major, a assistant-adjutant-gen

THE late Commandant pained by Major B. morning from Paris.

AN excursion round The voyage will be in hemispheres will be means of educational

SPEECH

THE following is Fro to him by a Pennsylv

"Mr. Chairman as terms. Perhaps as or repeat what I have come for the purpose dence on entering, w perilous. All the I sentiment already most fully and cordi has arrived when the treason is a crime. V that most of those of treason has neither cted as I think it is this rebellion on comm political struggle—a of the Government triumph of the Feder opinion, the Govern they will make a p carry it the party d crime attach-d them known to the law, st to know that nation ment. I do not say It is simply the emprate judgment.

of this treason; b this rebellion, wh treason, yet more into it, involved by force of public a these are not as them. To the an great mass of the n olitation, and the r have decided—to to destroy the life the severest penalt stand how easy i exercise of mercy there is it is it fested on the p out justice is should be delib standing of the o should often be tr and justice can b your chairman in of my duties, I c taken as a guide unmistakable and "Demagogue," but of youth and the masses of the peo bear the loss. A is demagogism I am a demagogu discharged that remarks of yur and upon it rest down monopolie poly of slavery to the attempt there seen the Govern tuticn. (Applaud the Government, whether it be N judgment must under that Gover Government, the put it down. H voted to the opp tocracy—oppose that has always, bation—the arise tocracy of merit of labour restin resources of the life. In regard t nothing that I c not sufficient gr decided the pe and, God willing, sincere thanks lieve me when confidence, are my duties. On regard and resp

Was- over the building, and expressed himself highly gratified
Pro- arrangements.

island of Bourbon, and in 1750 into the island of France.

The wild coffee plant will attain the height of from fourteen to fifteen feet, but under cultivation it is never allowed to grow beyond the reach of a man's hand. It produces fruit the second year after plantation, and two crops yearly—one in May, the other in September.

When the fruit or berry is ripe, it is about as large as the common cherry, and is not unlike it to the eye and appearance. The fruit is gathered by negroes, who commence picking between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and continue incessantly at it till between four and five in the afternoon, when they return with perhaps as many as twenty to thirty pounds, according to the crop. A plant in good condition will yield four pounds of fruit, and one hundred pounds of the fruit will yield fifteen pounds of the berry.

Every morning, the fruit which has been gathered the previous day is passed between two cylinders for the purpose of removing the outer skin or shell. This operation releases the stone of the fruit, which consists of two berries, held together by a pellicle, not unlike parchment in colour and substance. The berries, as we term them, are then exposed to the rays of a tropical sun for several days, and when perfectly dry are stored away until required for exportation. It has then to undergo two operations—the first consists in thrashing or pounding it free from the

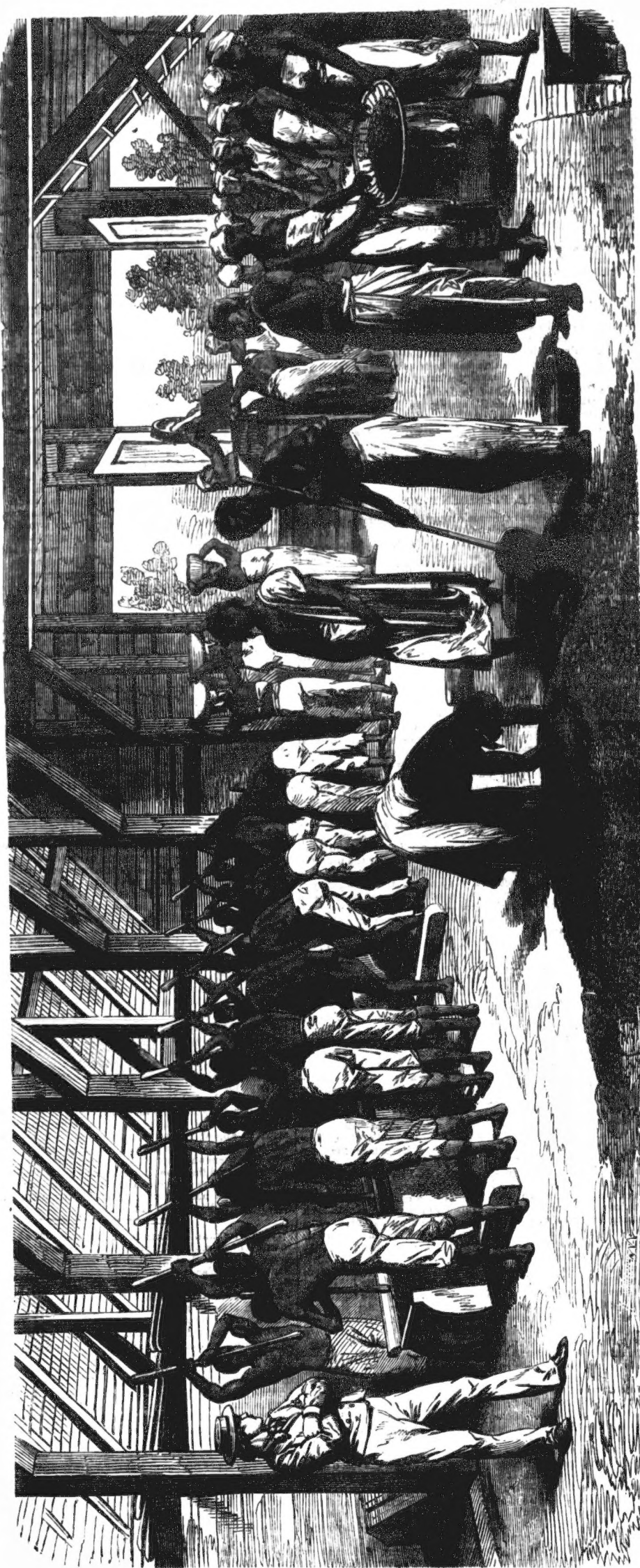


COFFEE GATHERERS AT SURINAM ON THEIR WAY TO WORK.

THE COFFEE PLANT.
BRUCE, in his "Travels in Abyssinia," written between 1762 and 1773, tells us that the coffee plant is a native of Egypt. It is certainly to be found in its wild state in the north of Kaffa, a district in the province of Nave, and it is probable that the plant takes its name from that place.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century the plant was introduced into Arabia, and from thence it was taken, in 1680, to Batavia by Van Hoorn, who was at that time governor of Java. He cultivated the plant with such care and attention that he succeeded in producing, in the course of time, a miniature plantation; and to this nursery most of the colonial plantations owe their origin.

Van Hoorn sent several of his plants to the burgomaster of Amsterdam, who, as chairman to the Dutch East India Company, was anxious to learn something of the qualities of a plant which he had been told would, in the course of a few years, be productive of untold wealth to the company. He sent them to the Botanical Garden, where they were planted in the soil of a hot-house, and thrived so rapidly and so well, that after the second year they yielded fruit, the berries of which were in their turn planted, and produced some very fine specimens. Several of these were sent to Louis XIV. who, in 1720, deputed them to Martinique, and from thence the plants were introduced into the



NEGROES SEPARATING THE COFFEE BERRY FROM THE HUSK.

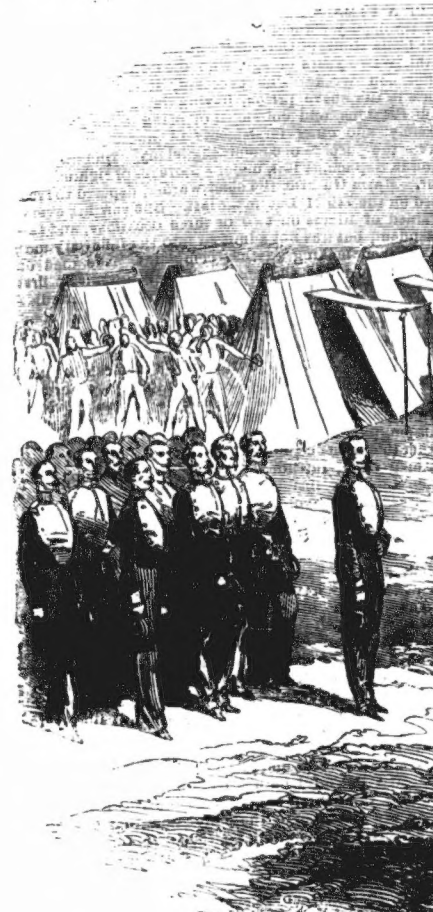
pellicle; the "second" is sorting the broken berries from the whole ones, and from such particles of the pellicle as may cling to them. The mode in which both operations are performed is shown in our illustrations.

Five minutes' labour suffices to free the coffee from the husk. The negroes are so accustomed to the work that they know to a minute when they should cease pounding to avoid crushing the berry. One of them, generally the first in the row, calls out, "Makou!" dwelling sharply on the last syllable. As soon as they stop, they all rest their clubs on the ground, which is a signal for the women to empty the berries from the trough. This is again filled, and the negroes continue their labour, which they endeavour to enliven by singing in chorus certain African melodies, certainly anything but pleasing to European ears.

The negroes at Surinam are far above those employed on the sugar plantations in the West Indies, and would appear to be of a distinct race. They are more easily led, and seem to appreciate the domestic habits the Dutch have taught them to follow. They take pride in the appearance of their homes, and the women spend nearly all their spare time in cultivating vegetables and fruit for family use. Some of their gardens are laid out with much taste, and the primitive houses they build are put together with much ingenuity, and are constructed on principles which would convey some valuable ideas to European builders. The men are expert in throwing the lance, and when not engaged on the plantations, pass much of their time in fishing and hunting, and can undergo any amount of fatigue in search of game. They are allowed by the planters to have what coffee they require for domestic use, and they consume an astonishing quantity. They drink it very thick and very hot, before and after every meal, and always at smoke which they are dragons also.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA.

AFTER a repast given by the Emperor at Algiers to six of the population—four of them Agas of the province and two members of the Council General—his Majesty was much gratified at the warmest assurances of fidelity from one of the party—ben Brimath. Hassan, who spoke for himself and his fellow, thanked the Emperor for the honour he had done in inviting "to eat bread and salt with him." The repast they consider as a proof of goodwill towards his children of his king of Algeria, and as a pact which bound them to the Emperor and death. Hassan ben Brimath is evidently up in French since 1848, for he said that he and his friends were convic-



pellicle; the second is sorting the broken berries from the whole ones, and from such particles of the pellicle as may cling to them. The mode in which both operations are performed is shown in our illustrations.

Five minutes' labour suffices to free the coffee from the husk. The negroes are so accustomed to the work that they know to a minute when they should cease pounding to avoid crushing the berry. One of them, generally the first in the row, calls out, "Makou!" dwelling sharply on the last syllable. As soon as they stop, they all rest their clubs on the ground, which is a signal for the women to empty the berries from the trough. This is again filled, and the negroes continue their labour, which they endeavour to enliven by singing in chorus certain African melodies, certainly anything but pleasing to European ears.

The negroes at Surinam are far above those employed on the sugar plantations in the West India, and would appear to be of a distinct race. They are more easily led, and seem to appreciate the domestic habits the Dutch have taught them to follow. They take pride in the appearance of their homes, and the women spend nearly all their spare time in cultivating vegetables and fruit for family use. Some of their gardens are laid out with much taste, and the primitive houses they build are put together with much ingenuity, and are constructed on principles which would convey some valuable ideas to European builders. The men are expert in throwing the lance, and when not engaged on the plantations, pass much of their time in fishing and hunting, and can undergo any amount of fatigue in search of game. They are allowed by the planters to have what coffee they require for domestic use, and they consume an astonishing quantity. They drink it very thick and very hot, before and after every meal, and always at smoking, at which they are dragons also.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA.

AFTER a repast given by the Emperor at Algiers to six of the Arab population—four of them Aghas of the province and two members of the Council General—his Majesty was much gratified at hearing the warmest assurances of fidelity from one of the party—Hassen ben Brimath. Hassen, who spoke for himself and his fellow-guests, thanked the Emperor for the honour he had done in inviting them "to eat bread and salt with him." The repast they considered both as a proof of goodwill towards his children of his kingdom of Algeria, and as a pact which bound them to the Emperor for life and death. Hassen ben Brimath is evidently up in French history since 1848, for he said that he and his friends were convinced that

as his Majesty had saved France from every sort of catastrophe, he would in like manner save the kingdom of Algeria, for when God entrusted to him the supreme power France was on the brink of ruin. His genius restored calm to the minds of men, confidence to their hearts, justice and peace to society at large, and the superabundant prosperity of the empire has spread over many nations of Europe. From the moment his Majesty said that he was Emperor of the Arabs as well as of the French, they all felt assured that the hour of happiness for Algeria was come. They were well aware how the French seconded him in the accomplishment of the benefits he had conferred upon France, and he would find in the Aghas the same devotedness and the same affection in working out the good he meant to do for Algeria. He reiterated his assurances of gratitude towards the Emperor; and that gratitude they would transmit to their children, who would pay the debt to his august son, their

Italian, German, Maltese, Arabic, Hebrew, Spanish, and Greek, all within ten minutes.

We proceed a little further, and at the edge of the market discover the largest stalls, and are admiring the size of an enormous melon, when we are surprised by a mule's head being driven into our backs. We turn sharply round, and are quite repaid for any fear of being run over, for on the said mule's back rides a pretty Spanish girl. She has come with her husband to make a bargain of some fruit, which seems to be rather difficult; for the poor Arab shrugs his shoulders, in a sort of half-French manner, and you can see at a glance that he is by no means satisfied with the offer. But the Spaniard is resolute, and is just about to turn away, when Bear-fad-Zero, or whatever his name may be, calls him back. "Take them away," he cries. The Spaniard accordingly begins filling his panniers.

lord, the Prince Imperial, and the Napoleonic dynasty to the end of ages.

The Emperor made an appropriate reply to the compliment. He expressed the lively satisfaction he felt at these protestations of devotedness and fidelity from the native chiefs to his family. He dwelt with marked emphasis on the sanctity of an oath.

"Your religion," he added, "as well as the Christian religion, commands that the sacred obligation of an oath must be respected. God is the Father of all alike; He reads their hearts, and treats every man according to his acts. You know that it is God who has laid upon me the duty of rewarding such of my Mussulman children as serve France with fidelity; as he likewise commands me to punish severely those who rise against my authority and excite trouble in the country. In speaking thus to you who have remained faithful I am convinced that you will aid the governor-general in preventing occurrences like those of last year."

The Aghas then retired, full of admiration at the great truths they heard from the imperial lips, and resolved to do their best to merit the approbation of the sovereign.

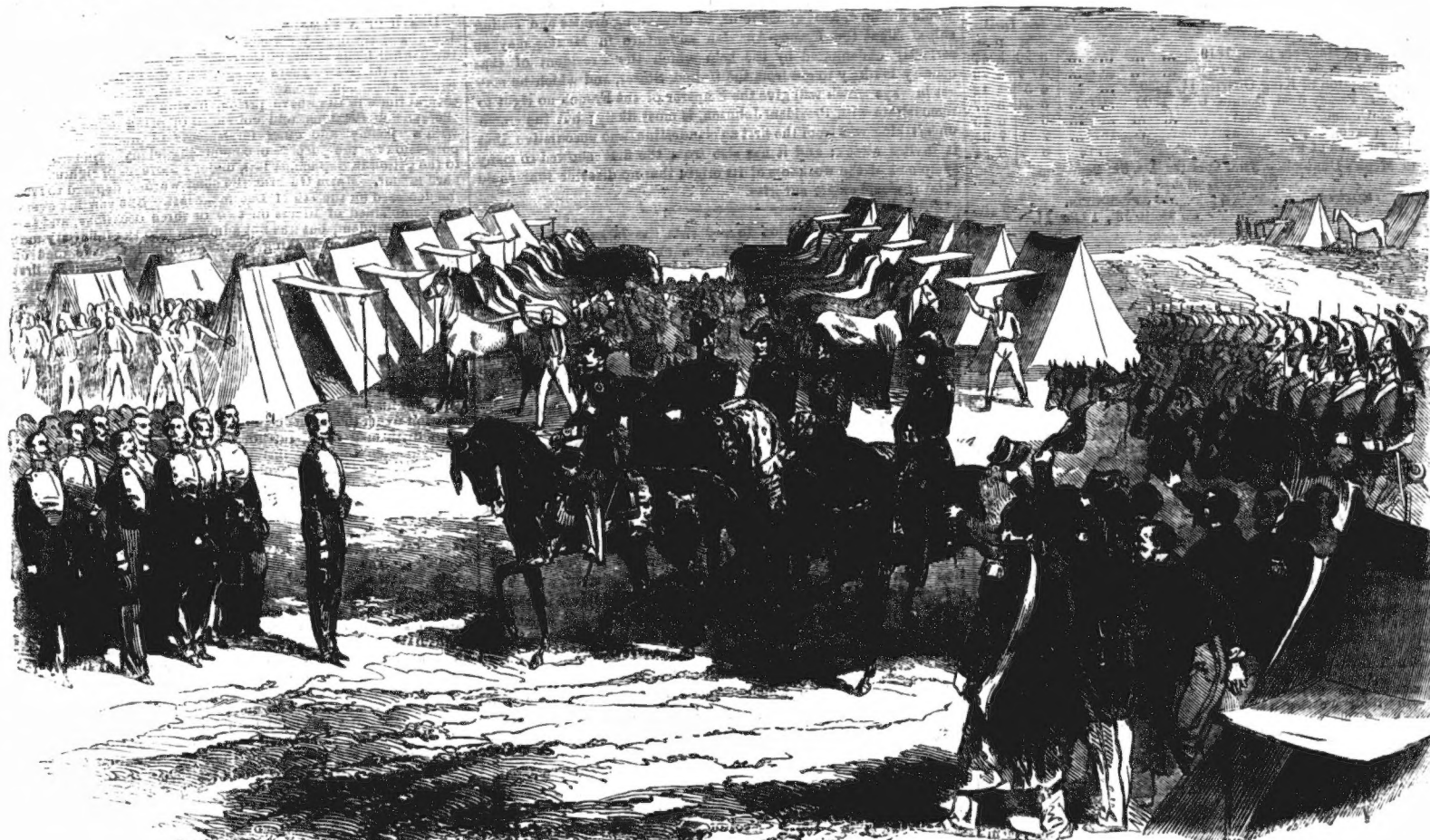
The first engraving on our present page represents an interview between French officers and Arab chiefs; and the second is the reception of the Emperor by his troops at a review.

On page 793 will be found another Algerine picture. It is a scene in the fruit market. This is, of course, a very important place, where half the town lives on fruit; it here presents a most astonishing scene.

There are not many places, besides this market, where costume is so varied or so picturesque, the scene more lively, and the babel of tongues more deafening and varied. Within the space, not larger than Leicester-square, you hear French,



CONFERENCE BETWEEN FRENCH OFFICERS AND ARAB CHIEFS.



THE EMPEROR REVIEWING THE TROOPS QUARTERED AT ALGIERS.

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Amongst the musical contributors to BOW BELLS, may be mentioned the names of M. W. Balfe, W. V. Wallace, G. A. Macfarren, Jules Benedict, W. H. Montgomery, W. Sullivan, F. A. Taylor, &c.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. B.	
D.	D.	A. M.	P. M.
27	King of Hanover born, 1819	3 28	8 47
28	Sunday after Ascension Day	4 7	4 29
29	Restoration of King Charles II., 1660	4 51	5 12
30	Peter Parley died, Boston, U.S., 1860	5 34	5 57
31	Dr. Chalmers died, 1847	6 20	6 45
1	Engagement Shannon and Chesapeake, 1813	7 9	7 34
2	Execution of five persons for witness, 1712	8 2	8 34

MOON'S CHANGES.—First Quarter, 1st, 8h. 22m. a.m.

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING. AFTERNOON.

Deut. 12; Matt. 26. Deut. 13; 1 Cor. 11.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

29th.—Restoration of Charles II. Formerly observed as a general holiday, and termed in the country Oak-apple Day.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may remit a subscription of 5s. 3d. to Mr. JOHN DICKS at the Office 313, Strand.

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Correspondents sending their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

LETTERS.—From the "Golden Book" and follow the instructions therein given for the care of nervousness. You can procure the work by forwarding four postage stamps to Mr. Walter, No. 6, Gracechurch-street, Easton-square.

OUTRAGED HONOUR.—If you can indeed prove all you assert, you have excellent grounds for an action in the Divorce Court. You had better consult a solicitor. See answer to B. L.

Q. W.—In writing to consult a solicitor on an ordinary matter, you should enclose a post-office order for the usual fee of six shillings and eightpence, and if you forward any papers for him to look over, you should send him sufficient postage-stamps to frank their return.

B. L.—Send us your address and we will answer you through the post to recommend you a solicitor.

PARROT.—The word "parrot" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *glof*, a cover for the hand.

B. T. (No restive).—Quite correct. In the time of the Commonwealth, the magistrates of Newcastle-on-Tyne punished drunkards by making them carry a tub with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, termed the "Drunkard's clock," through the streets of that town.

ENQUIRY.—Elliston was first lessee of the Olympic Theatre, in 1813.

G. P.—We do not answer questions as to musical terms and studies in this paper. Your query with respect to what you term the "harmonies," or any other information you may require, would be duly answered by the musical editor of "Bow Bells."

A. B.—We believe not. The discovery of gutta serena is attributed to Mr. Thomas Leba, who made a botanical mission to Singapore and other Malay Islands.

NON-CONFORMIST.—The Pope's supremacy over the Christian Church was established by Boniface VIII. in the year 677. The first Pope that kept an army was Leo IX. in 1054.

W. N.—At full tide the foot of the Thames Tunnel is seventy-five feet below the surface of the water.

OPERA.—You are in error. The Apple Bums, at the corner of Little Apple-street, Royal Street, were originally opened for the performance of operas and P. O. plays.

LOUISA.—"Hercules" has the accent on the first syllable, and is pronounced her-cules.

THEATRE.—The first Covent Garden Theatre was opened by Rich, Dec. 7, 1734.

FRANK.—Nearly all the manuscript words in the English language which are in any degree expressive of a violent action or emotion, such as dash, cut, rush, grab, push, &c.

F. U. B.—The Government securities, called Exchequer Bills, were first issued in 1807, and first circulated by the Bank in 1794.

MADONNE.—Mrs. Glover made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in 1797.

WARTER.—Goethe's "Sorrows of Werter" was first published about the year 1774.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

For some days a certain amount of uneasiness, not entirely confined to speculators in Mexican stock, has existed with reference to the future relations of France and the United States. A number of disquieting announcements have been published. It is said that the President of Mexico has been able to raise a large loan in the United States on terms more advantageous than those upon which the Austrian Emperor was lately compelled to borrow in Paris, and, although the rumour is unconfirmed, it is discussed as if it might be true. Then the appearance in New York newspapers of advertisements inviting soldiers to Sonora, as emigrants, is supposed to imply that President Johnson is ready to encourage and protect the agents of the Mexican Government in recruiting openly and to any extent from the discharged and paroled soldiers of the American armies. This may prove true, but at present it remains to be proved. A loan to either belligerent is not inconsistent with neutrality, as many of our fellow-countrymen know to their sorrow; it must therefore be the preparations for recruiting that cause alarm. But as yet we do not know by direct evidence what course the Government of the United States may pursue with respect to these. We know that it has been from the first adverse to the French invasion and to the attempts which the Archduke Maximilian is making to settle down upon the country. Mr. Lincoln refused to acknowledge any authority in Mexico but that of the national President, and the agent of Juarez is the only Mexican minister received at Washington. Very recently Mr. Seward accepted and acknowledged the energetic protest of the Mexican minister against the authority of the Archduke Maximilian to bind the Mexican nation by his acts. The attitude of the Government of the United States which these proceedings disclose was as clear and definite six months ago as it is now. The only new feature of the case is the opening of the recruiting office, and we have yet to see what course the Government will take with respect to them. But while this is still doubtful, there are some things which are at once plain and important. No one can read the accounts which arrive from Washington and New York by mail after mail without being impressed with the belief that the Government of President Johnson is not contemplating war; still less a war so vast and destructive as one with France must be. If President Johnson intended to give France cause to declare war he would not now, as it seems to us, be disbanding armies and selling ships. That the Franco-Austrian adventure in Mexico may be seriously endangered by the help which the President of that country is likely to get from the United States, and which he may get in ways which will give the Emperor of the French no right to remonstrate with President Johnson, is most likely; but the whole undertaking was from the first so clandestine and speculative that it invites attack; and it has also from the first showed so many symptoms of the weakness of its origin that no disaster that could befall it would excite surprise.

It is just now the fashion to say that the large section of the English people which is excluded from exercising political power in elections is essentially distinct from other sections of the people, and would certainly act if admitted to power with dangerous unanimity. It is probably true that if the working classes were admitted to a share of political power they would combine to demand certain changes. But in so doing they would be only imitating the example of the middle and upper classes, the majority of whom have hitherto combined successfully for the purpose of retaining them. It is sometimes alleged that there is no need for any change in the elective body, because even under the present state of things any measure which is likely to benefit the English people will surely command the support of parliament. It is perhaps somewhat inconsistent in those who deny that the vast majority of the English people have the capacity to understand their own interests, to insist that they need not be admitted to vote because their wishes are already consulted. But those who watch the course of legislation will at once admit that it is not without serious difficulty that such measures do obtain the assent of parliament. The history of the attempts to introduce the principle of limited liability for the history of the laws passed to protect children and women in factories, the history of opening the public service to competition, furnish conclusive proofs that the interests of the working men are not secured without a severe struggle. Abuses still exist, no less indefensible than those which have been abolished, and we fear that the resolution of the majority of the upper and middle class to maintain them is so determined, that until some radical change is made in the elective body it is idle to expect their abolition. Look at the army. Is there any reasonable man bold enough to defend the mode in which officers obtain their commissions? Does any man, after the experience of the American war, contemplate with tolerable satisfaction the prospect of a war with that or any other country? In the whole of the civilized world there is no single Government, however despotic or democratic, which dares to entrust

the honour of the nation and the lives of its subjects to officers whose title to hold commands is the fact that they are men of good family, and have had the means at their banker's to purchase their commission and the subsequent steps. In this country this system will only prevail, but every effort which has been hitherto made to modify it has been signally defeated. So powerful is the combination between the upper and the middle classes to maintain the purchase system in the British army, that although it has been condemned by the most eminent statesmen, any attempt even to consider it would not be countenanced by parliament. Is it to be supposed that if the working classes were admitted to a share in political power they would tolerate this gigantic and dangerous abuse? Depend upon it they would abolish the purchase system without scruple, and would insist upon none being promoted to high command except those who had given proof of their capacity. In this case the working classes would combine with the present minority of disinterested men, and make short work of the House of Lords. And so it would be with flogging. It is by the combined efforts of the middle and upper classes that this system prevails, nor will it ever be abolished until those who oppose it are strengthened by the union of the working classes.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Thin out annuals according to size, and sow a few of the best for autumn flowering. Continue to tie up carnations and pinks. Propagate pinks by pipings. Plant out dahlias on well-manured ground. Divide and transplant Neapolitan violets. Transplant seedling pansies, and propagate by cuttings. Water roses regularly, and occasionally with manure water. Put down verbena, heliotrope, &c. Continue to increase chrysanthemums by cuttings. Alyssum saxatile, arabis of all sorts, the double yellow wall-flower, &c., may also be increased by cuttings. Strictly attend to the routine of garden requirements, such as hoeing, weeding, rolling, mowing, &c.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Transplant and hoe up all growing plants in showery weather. Make another sowing of broad beans, and top those beginning to flower. Plant out the strongest plants of borecole for autumn and winter use; and finally plant out Brussels sprouts. Sow full crop of dwarf kidney beans, also Knight's dwarf marrow peas, turnips, radishes, and endive. Impregiate or set the young fruit blossom of cucumbers. Sage, thyme, and other pot-herbs are now easily increased by slipping off the side shoots and planting them in a shady situation. Plant out vegetable-marrow, if not done already.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Untaway weak shoots of currants, gooseberries, and raspberries. Thin and regulate shoots of figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, &c. Regulate and thin vines; also attend to proper nailing of all wall trees.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS LITTLE SON.—In the course of an address upon President Lincoln, at Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley said:—"His intercourse with his family was as beautiful as that with his friends. I think that father never loved his children more fondly than he. The President never seemed grander in my sight than when stealing upon him in the evening I would find him with a book upon his knee, and as you have seen him in the popular photograph, and little 'Fad' beside him. There were, of course, a great many very curious books sent to him, and it seemed to be one of the special delights of his life to open those books at such an hour that this little boy could stand beside him and they could talk as he turned over the pages, the father thus giving to the little boy a portion of that care and attention of which he was ordinarily deprived by the duties of office pressing upon the father."

A MODEL PILOT.—The Dock Board at Liverpool have decided to fix a pension of £43 per annum upon an aged pilot named Barke, who has been employed by the pilotage authorities of the Mersey no less than forty-four years, and has never had an accident or been reported unfavourably in the books during that time.

DEATH OF A FEMALE FELON IN GAOL.—On Monday, Mr. F. S. Langham, the deputy-coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the Tothill-fields House of Correction, on the body of Amelia Evans, a widow, thirty-two years of age, who died in the above gaol on Friday afternoon week. The deceased, it appeared, had been several times in the above prison, having latterly been tried at the Old Bailey Sessions, and convicted of being found at night time with a "jenny" and other implements of housebreaking in her possession for the purpose of committing felony. She was admitted to the prison in September last, under a sentence of eighteen months' hard labour. Maria Guthrie, the chief warder, deposed to receiving the deceased on the 7th of December last. She saw her every day. She complained of illness on two or three occasions, and saw the medical attendant, but was not admitted into the infirmary until the 15th inst., she then making another complaint. She died on the 19th. A juror: How was she employed? Witness: At first she picked oaten, and was afterwards put to knitting and needlework. Mr. John Davis, the senior medical officer, described the condition of the deceased, and said the cause of death was disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

THE POISONING OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—There can be but little doubt left in the minds of those who have attentively perused the details of the plot to assassinate the leaders of the Government, that Andrew Johnson, who has endured so much undeserved obloquy for his singular aberration on the 4th of March, was on that occasion under the influence, not of spirituous liquors, not either of a mere disturbing drug, intended only to disfigure him, but of a deadly poison, injuriously insinuated in his drink with the view to take his life. It is in proof that the assassinations were to have been perpetrated on the 4th of March, and that Booth, the chief assassin, had posted himself in a position where Mr. Lincoln must pass closely by, and it was doubtless expected that about the time when the President should have perished by the pistol, the new Vice-President would have expired in the Capitol from the effects of the poison he had taken. Probably this view of the matter never struck the mind of Mr. Johnson, and it is not to be supposed that under the mystery of that strange occurrence, which must have puzzled him more than anybody else, he would care to allude to the affair with any attempt at explanation that might have been misunderstood. The disclosure of the instructions distributed among the assassins, that "they were at liberty to use the blade, the pistol, or the bowl, but they must bear in mind the latter had once failed," seems to be conclusive upon this point, and will doubtless suggest some important recollections to the President's mind. His powerful nature triumphed over the infernal draught, and thus, in addition to an invaluable life being saved to the nation, we are gratified in the conviction that one who has always been a sober, self-respecting statesman is now providentially relieved from even a passing cloud on his career.—*Wilkes' Spirit*, April 25.

YOUNG'S ASSORTED CORN AND BOSTON PLASTERS are the best ever invented for giving immediate ease. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe the Trade Mark—H. Y.—without which none are genuine. May be had of most respectable chemists in town and country. Wholesale Manufactory, 21, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C., London.—[Advertisement.]

HER MAJESTY'S.—"Linda di Chamouni" was revived Monday evening especially for Mlle. de Murka, who is an extraordinary sensation in the character of the heroine—more ordinary, indeed, than she had done in Lucia. The entire performance was boundless for the new Linda, and the performance of Donizetti's charming opera was admirable. Zucchi made his first appearance in this country as Antonio, his first appearance at Her Majesty's as the Marquis Agnol his first appearance as the Priest, Mlle. de Murka sustaining the part of Pierrot, and Signor Carloni that of the Duke. The opera has been got up with exceeding care, and with Mlle. de Murka's triumphant success, will constitute the most eminent attractions of the season.

COVENT GARDEN.—At the Royal Italian Opera, on Monday evening, Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni" was given, with Adelina Patti, Signora Maria Resconi, and Giovanni. The performance was boundless for the new Linda, and the performance of Donizetti's charming opera was admirable. Zucchi made his first appearance in this country as Antonio, his first appearance at Her Majesty's as the Marquis Agnol his first appearance as the Priest, Mlle. de Murka sustaining the part of Pierrot, and Signor Carloni that of the Duke. The opera has been got up with exceeding care, and with Mlle. de Murka's triumphant success, will constitute the most eminent attractions of the season.

DEBUT LANE.—The performances on Saturday evening for the benefit of Mr. Edmund Falconer, and brought to a termination; the pieces were Mr. Falconer's farce "O'Flahertie," in which Mr. Falconer himself played; "Cymbeline," supported by Miss Helen Fandi, Miss Messrs. Phelps, J. Marston, Walter Lucy, James Aude and Milton's masque of "Queen." In the course of the Mr. Falconer was called for, and having appeared, and coaxed with enthusiastic applause, addressed the audience, the more hope of obtaining from your kind clappers welcome which is so dear to the actor, but, as this is the last night of the season, and a farewell to the public, I think it my duty to thank you for your immediate kindness and patronage, and looking upon you as a representative assemblage of the public, to thank you on behalf of my partner and myself, professional ladies and gentlemen attached to the for the generous support bestowed upon us during the season. We (speaking for my partner and myself) for the season of the legitimate drama; a company, the members of which may be said to be the representative performers of the legitimate drama, Mr. Phelps, a comparatively new number amongst its ranks such popular names as Mr. Walter Lucy, Mr. Robert Bixby, Mr. Harrison, others with whose names you are familiar. We deem also most fortunate in having obtained the occasional national genius, whose cultivated grace and skill give her art, Miss Helen Fandi. We have also been aided by local celebrity, my good friend and old Drury Lane Mr. James Anderson; likewise by Messrs. Oswald, Walter Montgomery, and in the musical department, Harriet Deane, Miss Widge Cooper, Miss Poole, and Miss Thompson. Again, aided by the arm of Mr. William, we have happily been enabled to disprove the idea, which had grown into a modern cant, that the on the decline and the public taste in a state of degeneration, the performance at Drury Lane during the season has established the fact that the taste of the public for when well acted, is as great as ever, and that the legitimate is no more likely to be put aside or compelled to give spasmodic and sensational than our wholesome, fine arts amusements, dance, song, piano, quiet game of may be of whilst, are likely to be superseded by unmanly and spiritual games. As our interests and season have gone in hand with our small pursuit, course in our art, until the commencement of which, in September, we beg to wish you, sincerely and gratefully.

HAYMARKET.—A new opera, entitled "The Daughter," was produced here last week. Its music is attractive, and is the production of Mr. Langton Williams, contributed by Mr. Suter, and the verse is written by Mr. The miller's daughter, Diana Wheatley (Miss Louise) love with John Digby (Mr. Whiffles), a young farmer, but Martin (Mr. Cooper), is determined that she shall marry superior rank, and as selected as a husband for her own daughter (Mr. Brand), who, though a blacking of the takable character, has succeeded in persuading the farmer of aristocratic connections and heir to immense estates, he is temporarily kept. Diana tries to coax her father into to her union with the man she loves, but failing in the herself to the task of unmasking the impostor. This is as Sarah (Miss Fanny Wright), the servant at the mill in his a fellow-servant in a preceding situation she had the hearing of the miller takes him with having stolen a money upon a pretence of intended marriage. The are opposed. Mr. Chalmers is floured, and overwise the miller's men, headed by Jerry (Mr. Clark), Sarah and with difficulty escape, while the miller—taught the folly of aiming above the proper level—with his blessing and a fortune, to the husband Miss Kealey is most clever in depicting arch, romping, witty girl, with a touch of the boyish, and the miller answers exactly to the description. Her singing is very Mr. Cooper gave the part of the miller in very fair style, chimes in the piece, "Brightly the sun," with a clock, is very vivacious, and was loudly applauded, between Digby and Diana. "Love will light the way," pleasant and genuine. The ballad which follows is of character; it is entitled, "The first sweet dream of love," admirably sung by Miss Kealey, received a well-merited A lively trio, "My faithful dog," followed, and was ended by a duet, "There will be true," for Digby and Sarah. A very pleasing triad followed in the shape of "Not the man for me," which we should suppose to be a favourite; it was given with infinite gusto by Miss Kealey, and the chorus, joined the opera to an agitated, and was loudly applauded. The call for singers and the author was general. The scenery very pretty and appropriate, and the opera may be most successful.

OLYMPIA.—Mr. Charles Walcott, from the United States, has first appearance in London as Major Wellington, in "Everybody's Friend," who is, we believe, a native of this country, received English audience the cordial welcome always given to one concerned with a transatlantic migration. His comicalities, experience, and his conception of the has a keen sense of fun, without any of the Yankee spirit. The applause which greeted Mr. Charles Walcott, was enough to produce a recall a first act, and on the fall of the curtain he indulged

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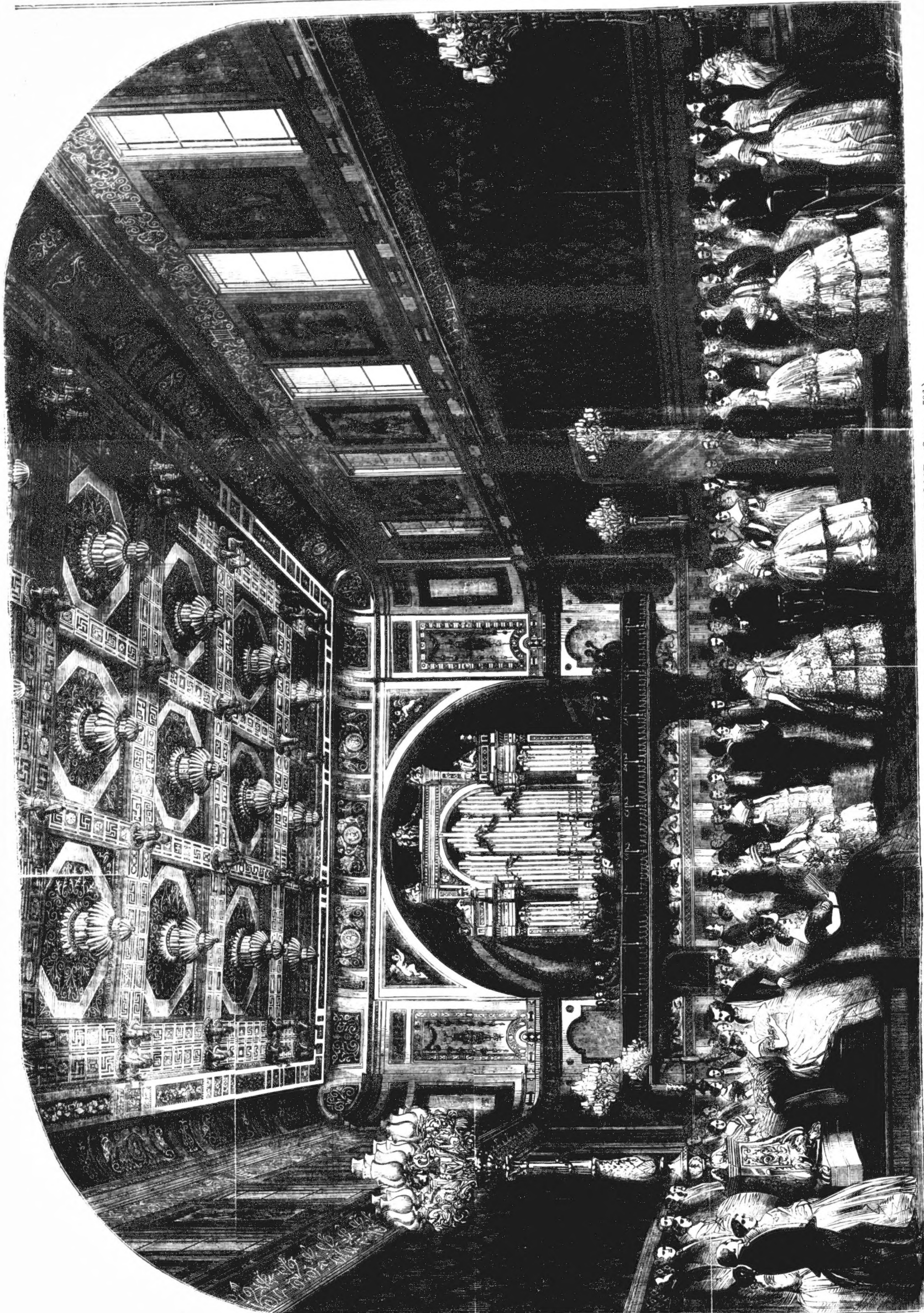
OLYMPIC.—Mr. Charles Walcott, from the United States, made his first appearance in London as Major Wellington de Boots in Mr. Stirling Coyne's comedy of "Everybody's Friend." Mr. Walcott, who is, we believe, a native of this country, received from an English audience the cordial welcome always given to those who come crowned with a transatlantic reputation. He is an actor of considerable experience, and his conception of the part shows he has a keen sense of fun, without any of the Yankee tone in his speech. The applause which greeted Mr. Charles Walcott on his first entry was energetic enough to produce a recoil at the end of the first act, and on the fall of the curtain he indulged the audience

and in response to a general remark, he said the following remarks, which were most flatteringly received:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, accept, I pray, the warmest thanks of Mr. Keen and myself for the cordial reception, and for the brilliant and interesting address which you have this evening honoured us with. It is a great joy under the influence of strong and vigorous sentiment, as our visit brings to us a train of thoughts and feelings recalling many interesting associations and awakening many grateful remembrances. Years have elapsed, and not a few of my acquaintances have passed away, since, almost at the commencement of my professional career, I landed, a stranger, upon your shores."

Edward Dixon Martin, 25, of Valparaiso, one of two other ports, Callao, and back. On voyage on Martin struck him frequently on the head, and his ears till they bled; and on the voyage home he inflicted a much more serious extent. In April, an order being given the night "about ship," and the lad being longer in getting clothes on than the men were, Martin flung him out of his spoon on deck, and kicked him in the side, beneath the rigging as he lay there. A few days later, finding the boy trimmer below, Martin struck him on the head and ears, the being sore from previous ill-treatment. Soon after this, being without his food, the boy layated at the wheel, and the next morning he could not leave his bed. On the 22nd instant Martin hit him several times on the head and about the ribs, so that he could scarcely breathe; and when complaint was made to the captain, Martin again kicked the lad. Several times during the voyage he threatened to kill him and once or twice he said he did not want him. He was paid £50 or £60 for hurting him, and he was afraid to disgrace. For some days before the ship reached Liverpool he was too ill to get up, and when he arrived here he had to be taken to the hospital. Martin has been taken into custody and will be remanded, to await the result of the lad's injuries.—*Liverpool Echo.*

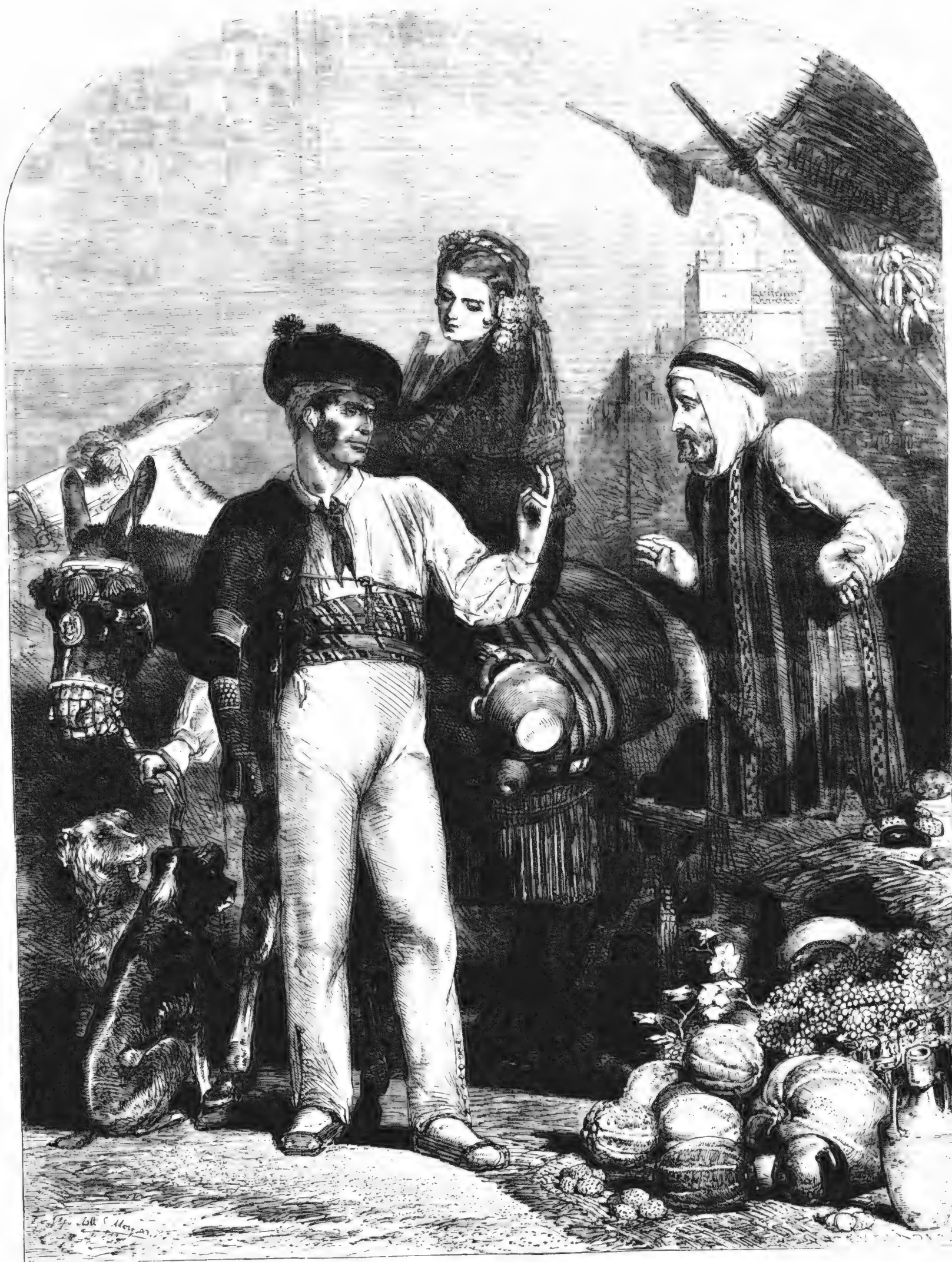
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THE GRAND BALL ON THE 15TH INSTANT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (See page 796.)



THE GRAND BALL ON THE 16TH INSTANT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. (See page 786.)



THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ALGIERS.—SCENE IN THE FRUIT MARKET. (See page 789.)

EXCOMMUNICATION OF TWO "BENEDICTINE BROTHERS."

[From the Western Daily Press]

On Thursday night, at a special service held in Trenchard-street, Bristol, Messrs. "Benedict" and "Ethelred" received their notice to quit from those chosen pastors in which the brethren of the O.B.B. have been lately struggling into notoriety. Those naughty brothers did something which Superior Oyprian regarded with an anything but favourable feeling; and people even went so far as to say that they attended vespers when under the influence of vinous excitement. Whether the "head and front of their offending" had such a serious extent we do not pretend to say; but certain it is that some deep and gloomy sin was committed by Ethelred and Benedict, which called forth a letter of remonstrance from Father Ignatius. The letter, however, like the menace of the humbler Oyprian, had no effect. The piety of the brothers had deserted them; they had gone back again to "the world, the flesh, and the devil," and renounced the truth of the creed in which they had so long borne so distinguished a part. One of two courses was offered to them—either to do penance publicly before the congregation assembled and humble themselves before their superior, or to receive the extreme penalties of excommunication, with all its attendant horrors. They were reckless youths, and so they laughed at Ignatius, sneered at the poor Oyprian, and snapped their fingers at excommunication. Such were the circumstances which called forth on Thursday night the extra energies of the superior, and taxed to the utmost his knowledge of dramatic effect. At eight o'clock the "chapel" was moderately attended by an apparently devout congregation, but later in the evening a number of outsiders dropped in, whose sympathies we may fairly presume to have been anti-Benedictine. After the usual preliminary chanting, Brother Oyprian entered the rostrum, and read the letter he had received from Ignatius, addressed to the flock of believers in Bristol, instead of the customary lesson from the Scriptures. The lights were then extinguished, with the exception of one solitary candle which was left burning on the altar, and a little consternation was excited amongst the audience by the suddenness of the manner in which the gas was turned off. Previous to this the altar and the images in the "chapel" were draped in black, and when darkness had thrown its additional mantle over the scene its weird gloom contrasted strangely with the brilliant and even gaudy habiliments of some of the young Benedictines. Then "the air grew denser, perfumed by an unseen incense swung"—not by "seraphim whose footfalls tinkled on the tiled floor"—but by a little boy in a strange costume, who looked more like a modern mountebank than a medieval monk. Amidst a deep and impressive silence—for curiosity was on the tip-toe—Brother Oyprian proceeded to read the dreaded sentence of excommunication, of which the following is a copy:—"In the holy name of God. Amen. We, Ignatius, superior of the English congregation of St. Benedict, do declare and pronounce our sons Ethelred and Benedict excommunicated from our congregation, having been guilty of the sin of which we have made mention, refusing to make satisfaction for the same, thereby perverting themselves, and breaking their solemn and voluntary promise of obedience unto us. We pronounce them separated from all the spiritual blessings of our order—from a share in the prayers and intercessions of the monks—from the private worship and conversation of our faithful sons and daughters. We give them 'over to Satan,' that their souls may be saved in the day of the Lord." May God's just anger light upon them; may their dread of hell encompass them; may they be restless and without peace in their going out and their coming in; may their sleep be bitter to them; may their eyes in the night watch know terror; may their ears be filled with the sounds of their own cursing, which their unrepentant sin will bring upon them; may they know no peace; may their food be terror, and their drink be grief; may all these things be so with them until, casting aside their pride, the lying, and self-will, they abase themselves and return to Jesus, the God of pardon. So be it, if it be a just sentence in conformity to God's will. Amen." During the reading of the above several persons in the audience showed their horror of the curse by hissing, but the superior told them, in an exalted manner, that they were in God's house, and that if they didn't mind what they were about the curse would descend on them. Terrified, we doubt not, by the repeated mention of such a fate, the noisy ones became immediately quiet, and Oyprian proceeded with his task. Still kneeling, the benediction was pronounced, after which the same-show was at an end, the curtain fell, the gas was re-lighted, and the audience dispersed.

AN ADVENTURE AT BOKROS AYRAH.—A letter from Messrs. Ayres says:—"I was returning from a ball with a friend at an early hour in the morning when I heard a report of firing close to me in a house. I endeavoured to break in the door, but could not. Looking through the window I saw a man, pistol in hand, who had just fired a second barrel; at the same moment a man, bleeding, came out from another door crying for assistance. I rushed in, with several policemen after me, and wrested the pistol from the first, and seized him. Other police at the same time had broken in at another door (it was a corner house), and seeing me standing there, pistol in hand, holding one man, with another apparently lying dead before me, mistook me for the murderer, and immediately cut me down with two severe cuts from clubbed lances on the head. I fell covered with blood. On getting up again I was lanced in several places, and beaten black and blue. Now I occupied with my life I never felt. I was dragged out, more dead than alive, thrown into prison as the supposed murderer, and remained there for about ten hours. This is my first day out of bed. Thanks to God, the wounds are nearly healed, and I feel as fit effects from them. I feared that my skull was fractured, but I now conclude that it is all right. I have been on shore since, living at a hotel, whereas the doctors will not let me move for some days. Everybody has been most kind, and it has been taken up by our minister here. I never knew what a thrashing was before. I offered no resistance, having not even a stick to guard off a blow with. The pistol, I suppose, was knocked out of my hand by the first blow, which was given me from behind, and on turning round to see who had struck me, I received one across the forehead, which felled me. I shall carry a two-inch scar on the forehead, just above the right eye. What will be the end of it between our minister and the Government I cannot yet say; perhaps an apology—not that that will do me much good."

MYSTERIOUS VIOLATION OF SEPULCHRES.—The Havre journals record a fact connected with the mysterious violation of sepulchres committed at Havre, near that town, in March last. It may be remembered that the body of a Madame Olan was found to have been taken out of its grave a day or two after interment, and all the efforts of the police to trace the body or the perpetrator of the crime proved fruitless. The day before yesterday, however, a labourer, when passing the fort of St. Andre, near the Savie cemetery, perceived a naked human body at the foot of the counter-scarp, partially covered with stones; near it lay the shroud folded up. The authorities, having been informed of this discovery, had the body examined, and though in an advanced state of decomposition, was proved to be that of Madame Olan; it was also found to have been mutilated by cutting off the left hand at the wrist, and the right foot at the ankle. Some months before a similar outrage was committed on the body of a woman taken from the cemetery of St. Andre, and it is probable both crimes were committed by the same person, but for what motive is altogether inexplicable.

THE PURSUIT OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

CONCERNING the flight of Mr. Jefferson Davis and such of his ministers who accompany him, the *Richmond Whig* (new Federal paper) of the 6th inst. says:—

"The last news from Stoneman is that Jeff. Davis passed through Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th, and that Stoneman's forces entered the place on the following day. Davis's escort of 2,000 cavalry is said to be commanded by General Dibble, a man entirely new to us. We had believed, and still think it probable, that Wade Hampton has assumed the inglorious duty of conducting and covering the retreat of the President of the so-called Confederate States. The waggon mentioned are of the best ambulances that could be found in Richmond, each of which is drawn by six of the fleetest mules that the rebel stables afforded. We cannot say what they are loaded with. Conflicting accounts on this subject have reached us from Greensborough, and we know not what is the exact truth. We are inclined to think they contained nothing more than Davis's and his friends' baggage and personal effects. The 200,000 dollars in specie, reported to be in the possession of Davis, was all that was left of coin of the 2,800,000 dol. taken by the rebels from the New Orleans banks, and which Mr. Trenchard had for several months before the end of things been selling in Richmond for Confederate money. During the evacuation the specie of the Richmond bank was carried off along with the retreating mob, and we have never been able to learn what became of it. We cannot take it upon ourselves to say that any of it ever found its way into those eleven ambulances. If Davis attempts to make the trans-Mississippi chance of escape is slim indeed. If, on the contrary, he has made arrangements with the Florida or Florida coast, he may get off to meet him on the South Carolina or Florida coast, he may get off. The President's proclamation, offering a large reward for his apprehension, will greatly increase the number of difficulties that already beset his wandering way."

The *Raleigh Progress* of the 2nd instant publishes the following:—

"From officers of the army who were paroled at Greensborough, on the 16th ult., we learn the following relative to the movements and whereabouts of the arch-traitor, Jeff. Davis. On the 25th Davis left Charlotte bound for Texas, escorted by about three thousand cavalry, under Generals Scholes and Basil Duke. These men were mostly Kentuckians and Texans. Davis made a speech in Charlotte before leaving, in which he promised to have a larger army in the field than ever before very soon. He had with him a train of about twenty waggon. His escort were more desperadoes and adventurers, many of whom were formerly under John Morgan. On the 24th they burned the navy yard, ransacked the stores and dwellings, and committed various outrages on the property and persons of the inhabitants. General Stoneman, with his cavalry command, was ten miles from Charlotte, his pickets being on the banks of the Catawba river. It was the opinion of all the rebels there that he could have captured the whole command, if not Davis himself, if he had attacked. It may be that he will fall into the hands of General Wilcox's cavalry force yet, though the chances of his getting through to the Mississippi are good."

A MILITARY JEREMY DIDDLE.

GEORGE GORDON, 39, was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions for fraudulently attempting to obtain by false pretences from Vesey Walton Holt the sum of £6, with intent to defraud. There were two other indictments charging him with fraudulently obtaining by false pretences £1. from James Murray and 10s. from Dudley Wilson, with intent to defraud.

Mr. Mottram prosecuted; Mr. Orridge defended the prisoner. From the evidence it appeared that on the 25th of April the prisoner, who is a tall, military-looking man, escorted Mr. Wilson near the Charing-cross Railway Station, telling him that he was an officer in the 77th Regiment, that he had lost his purse and his railway ticket, and asked him if he would supply him with the money to get to Chatham to join his regiment. He said that he was Colonel Laseby, and although he (Lieutenant Wilson) had some doubts as to his statement, he gave him half a sovereign. The prisoner then asked him for his card, promising to send him the money, and they parted. In the second case it appeared that Mr. Murray is also a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, stationed at Woolwich, and on the same day (25th of April) he saw the prisoner outside the Charing-cross Railway-station, when he asked him if he belonged to Woolwich garrison, and on telling him that he did, he said he had lost his purse, and had no means of getting down to Woolwich, and he should be glad if he could assist him. He looked rather dubiously at the prisoner, but upon his saying that he only intended to go by the third class he gave him a shilling, with which he appeared to be very much delighted. He did not entirely believe his statement, but as he would not lose much he gave him a shilling. In the third case Mr. Holt, an army agent, saw the prisoner in the refreshment-room at the Charing-cross Station of the South-Eastern Railway, and he looked at him as if he was an acquaintance. The prisoner said there was a sort of Freemasonry amongst soldiers to assist each other, and unfortunately he had lost his railway ticket, and he wanted to get back to Chatham, at his term of leave would expire that night. To test his accuracy Mr. Holt questioned him as to who formed the depot of the regiment, and then he told him that if he was really a soldier as he described he would frank him down to Chatham if he would go to the ticket office with him, when the prisoner said he did not want to go by the next, but by a later train. He suggested something like six shillings as the expense, and said he was Captain Laseby. Now as Mr. Holt was acquainted with Captain Laseby, and as he knew the prisoner was not him, he gave him into custody. William Henry Monkton, police-sergeant F, on taking the prisoner into custody, said he had obtained money from two or three other gentlemen besides what he had attempted to obtain from Mr. Holt. Since his commitment he had ascertained that the prisoner was, in 1844, a lieutenant in the 77th Regiment for seven years, and he had also been third sergeant for Monmouthshire.

Mr. Orridge addressed the jury for the prisoner, who was found "Guilty" on all three charges.

A previous conviction was proved against the prisoner for a similar offence in 1864.

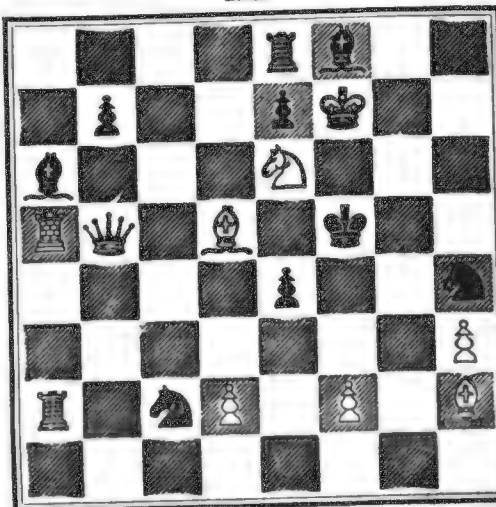
Mr. Holt said in 1863 the prisoner waited upon Captain Laseby and represented that he had been shipwrecked, and that officer gave the prisoner £2 to pay his fare to London. On Captain Laseby mentioning this at the mess in the evening, Lieutenant Deane, another officer in the same regiment, said he had already assisted him with a similar amount.

The Assizes Judge said the prisoner had been pursuing a career of fraud for many years, and had been dismissed from the office he held in Monmouthshire for appropriating money entrusted to him to his own use. His system of fraud had been carried on for a long time, but his career was now closed, and the sentence of the court upon him was that he be kept in penal servitude for five years.

THE PERFORMER OF A GOOD DAY.—A hat is the index to the character and condition of the wearer, a proof of taste and sense—in fact, a good hat shows that a man has a proper respect for the prevailing fashion of progress and improvement in the outworn of civilized society. WALKER'S noted half-guinea hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes being in every variety, are suitable to all corners. To improve the memory it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S Hat Manufactory is No. 43, Crawford-street (corner of Seymour-place), Marylebone. (Advertisement.)

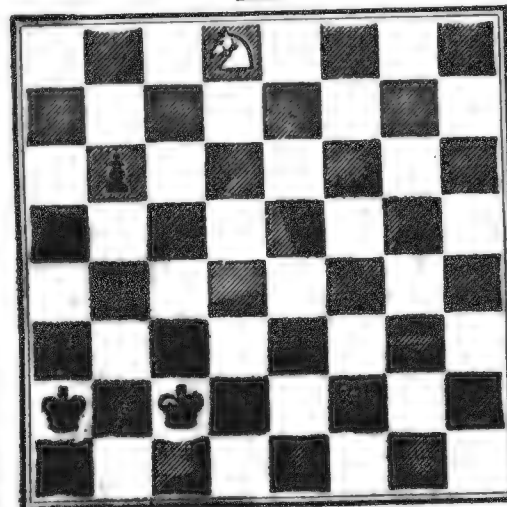
Chess.

PROBLEM No. 264.—By F. ALEXANDER, Esq.
Black.



White to move, and checkmate in four moves.

Positions from the Old Masters.
PROBLEM No. 265.—By SALVIO.
Black.



White to move, and mate in four moves.
Black to move, and White to mate in five moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 269.
White. 1. B to K5. Black. 1. B takes B. 2. B to Q7. 2. B to K5. 3. B to K5 (ch). 3. B takes B. 4. B mates.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 266.
1. K to Q8. 1. K to Q8. 2. B to K5. 2. K takes K. 3. B to Q7 (mate).

T. CARTER.—The Indian problem has appeared so often in print, that we must decline to give it a diagram, as you request.

R. (Wooden).—Black missed a mate in five moves, after B to K5. Q to Q8 square.

White's 17th move; e.g.—1. K to K4. 2. B to K5. 3. B to B5 (ch). 4. K to K4. 5. B to K5. 6. B to K5. 7. B to K5. 8. B to K5. 9. B to K5. 10. B to K5. 11. B to K5. 12. B to K5. 13. B to K5. 14. B to K5. 15. B to K5. 16. B to K5. 17. B to K5. 18. B to K5. 19. B to K5. 20. B to K5. 21. B to K5. 22. B to K5. 23. B to K5. 24. B to K5. 25. B to K5. 26. B to K5. 27. B to K5. 28. B to K5. 29. B to K5. 30. B to K5. 31. B to K5. 32. B to K5. 33. B to K5. 34. B to K5. 35. B to K5. 36. B to K5. 37. B to K5. 38. B to K5. 39. B to K5. 40. B to K5. 41. B to K5. 42. B to K5. 43. B to K5. 44. B to K5. 45. B to K5. 46. B to K5. 47. B to K5. 48. B to K5. 49. B to K5. 50. B to K5. 51. B to K5. 52. B to K5. 53. B to K5. 54. B to K5. 55. B to K5. 56. B to K5. 57. B to K5. 58. B to K5. 59. B to K5. 60. B to K5. 61. B to K5. 62. B to K5. 63. B to K5. 64. B to K5. 65. B to K5. 66. B to K5. 67. B to K5. 68. B to K5. 69. B to K5. 70. B to K5. 71. B to K5. 72. B to K5. 73. B to K5. 74. B to K5. 75. B to K5. 76. 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Labo and Police.

POLICE COURT



ONE OF PROBLEM No. 259.

- No. 260.
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present date by J. F. W., W. Robertson,
G. W. B., Declina, W. Travers, W. Carter,
J. Price, O. Weld, W. P. (Dusking),
J. J. Fox, O. Adin (Manchester), T. Austin,
Cobb (Margate), C. Hunter, A. Vaughan.
Sight—correct.

AND PARAKRYL.—We recommend our readers to use Galvanic Chemical and other apparatus to analytical chemist, 40, Endell-street Long Acre, W.C.2.

Battery, and both useful for amusements, and particularly in all cases of disease where Galvanism is useful, is very portable and is fitted in a neat mahogany case, and handles complete from 17s. 6d. to 30s. The Wire, manufactured by W. Faulkner, possesses the following properties:—It is sold at 3d. and 3s. per foot, sent free by post or by express. A large assortment of second-hand Cameras and Electrical Apparatus and Batteries of every description, at novelty of the day is the Centrifugal Steam Engine, is prettily fitted up as an ornament, it is fitted with a glass cover, and when in operation, it is a most beautiful thing being applied, it works with great rapidity, and is sold at 10s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. per pair. *Advertisements*

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Labo and Police.

POLICE COURT

BANK-NOTE IMITATIONS.—Mr. Freshfield, collector to the Bank of England, and Mr. E. A. Maude (of the firm of Maude and Atwood, solicitors to the committee) were at the Industrial Exhibition, Floral-hall, accompanied by Mr. Nicholson, the chairman, and several members of the committee. They attended before Sir Thomas Henry, and saw the following circumstances.—Mr. Freshfield stated that in the Central Working Man's Industrial Exhibition, now open at the Floral-hall, Covent-garden, there were three specimens of penmanship, each representing a number of publications, bound and other documents, and in each of which one of the objects so represented was a Bank of England note for £4. Considering the mere possession of such a document without lawful excuse to be an infraction of the Act 26th and 25th Vict., s. 93, sec. 13, which forbids the copy of any note or any portion of a note of the Bank of England being exhibited as such an object, they communicated with their committee of the Exhibition, who, considering it would be a very serious case as trustees of the articles exhibited, were willing to give up the documents for destruction. They offered, however, to do so at the expiration of the term of the Exhibition, if they were allowed to continue to show the specimens in their present condition for the remainder of that period. It was felt, however, that this course would be inadvisable. The Bank could not permit the exhibition, which has never innocently intended, of an example of imitation, in which Bank notes could be imitated. The Bank, it must be observed, were not acting in their own interests at all; the rest of the public. They were not likely to be deceived by any forgery, but those who would be deceived were of the very same class with the exhibitors in this institution. Mr. Freshfield mentioned several instances which had been condemned, although they were not so contrived that they could be used for actual fraud; one, for instance, being a plate of porcelain. Sir Thomas Henry expressed his concurrence in the plan proposed by Mr. Freshfield, that the specimens of counterfeit money and Bank notes could not be shown after the termination of the exhibition. He said that the representation of a Bank note in such a way carried off and so the matter ended.

CAPTURE OF BURGGLARS—John McCarthy, Michael Roche, and Henry Loomrose were brought up on remand on several charges of burglary. To the Mogul Tavern, in Drury-lane, known also as the Middlesex House-hold, he been broken into on four occasions, when Sargeant Askrell, of the third division, who had been investigating the matter, observed the three thieves, leading him to the conviction that all these were the same gang. Two days ago he received further information to the effect that another attempt had been made to break into the Mogul towards the close of that week. Accordingly he constable Karley, in plain clothes, concealed themselves in the house several nights, watching for the burglars. On Thursday, the 11th last, another burglary was committed at the Freemasons' Arms in Long-street, in that case the thieves, in the first instance, gained admittance to the premises of Mr. Simon Emanuel, cabinet-maker, and then proceeded to the tavern, to the premises of which they cleared the tilis of the small change which he always left in them, amounting to 18s in silver and copper, took seven shillings from the coffer, and made off the same way as they had come, leaving their war leader behind them, but carrying off the large chest in which they had stowed on the premises of Mr. Emanuel. On Friday night, the 12th, Askrell and Karley were again on duty, when they entered the Mogul Tavern. At about three o'clock a male servant, who was going to the door, entering the tavern, and although he heard some persons entering the place, he did not connect them with the burglary on Wednesday night, as he had the occasion of the previous burglary on Wednesday night. The thieves descended by means of a rope ladder, and entered the room, cleared the tilis of change, and were proceeding to break open a glass case containing cigars, when the officers set upon them, and knocked them down, and secured them. On getting a light thrown upon the prisoners McCarthy and Roche, whom the officers had taken for two thieves, Askrell said to the constable Karley, "Is it this," pointing to Loomrose, whom he knew as their companion. They both replied, "No, No, No," and after removing them to the station-house, the officers proceeded to the lodgings of Loomrose, in Bedford-street, Bedford-square. They found him in bed, and apprehended him on the charge of being concerned in the burglary committed on the Thursday night, and on Friday morning at the Freemasons' Arms. His friends, however, who had been told of it, but afterwards admitted that he had been deceived, sent a message to him to make his way to the station-house, where he met in the street. When he arrived, the officers searched him, and found a coin, which was taken to be of the change stolen from his till. After looking him up, they went back to the Mogul, where they found the rope ladder used in entering the premises, and the chest which had been stolen the previous night, and which was found to contain 10s 6d in silver change, a tobacco-pipe, and a watch. It had since been ascertained that the three thieves, on the 11th, the prisoner Roche was taken to the station-house, and the prisoner McCarthy, for 30s, and the clerk, the manager, at 2s. The prisoners, who were taken by a constable in defence, were committed to await their trial.

SUNDAY DIVERSIONS BY THE RIVER SIDE.—A high school, named ward John Ganz, employed as an occasional watchman by Messrs. Felt and Co, contractors in the Thames Embankment works, was charged assaulting two boys by striking them with a boat-hook. The case had adjourned for the attendance of one of the boys, who, however, was not present. George Wabber, agent for Messrs. Felt and Co, stated that

prison. The other boy, George Watson, aged 14, was a Sunday afternoon he was going with two other boys to the City, when they thought they would go down by the steps at Waterloo-bridge to look at the Thames Embankment works, and "see how they were going on." They had descended the steps, and were approaching the Embankment, when "this gentleman" (meaning the policeman) sprang one of them, named H.

Norman, with a boot-book. Witness proceeded to take the friend's name, and the defendant, without saying a word, seized him and used shameful. Mr. Vaughan: When you say you took Norman's part what you say? Witness: I did not do anything. Mr. Vaughan: What was meant by taking his part? Witness: I said he ought not to hit the boys that Mr. Abrams, who appeared for the defence, instructed by Mr. Furman, &c., the prisoner's employer, said that he could not deny the defendant had struck the boys, but he did so under very great provocation.

These boys were in the habit of creating a great deal of disturbance and annoyance, by assembling about the river side, making their way into the Embankment works, stealing the tools, &c., which had been left by the workmen on the Saturday, and throwing them into the river. In consequence of these circumstances, the prisoner, who was a police constable appointed watchman, is being desirable to have a person to assist him, who was competent to row out on the river and bring back any article cast. On Sunday the two boys who complained of being spanked were taken with

Under these circumstances he was permitted that he lost his temper and them. A young man named Hawkins, who said he was on "other work, corroborated this testimony. Another boy named James Hawkins was with Weathers and Norman, gave a similar account of the shooting and added that the defendant struck the last witness. Hawkins bled and asked if it was true, said it was, and that he had given a vacation beyond telling defendant that one of the boys he had arrested was one of those, who "jimes" stores at him. For the defense

Abrams called another boy named John Edward Storey, who disclaimed that he saw both Webster and Norman throw the defendant. Mr. Manfredo, foreman to Moore, Farness and the defendant an excellent character, and complained of the annoyance and depredations of idle boys frequenting the store on Sundays. Mr. Vaughan thought it very probable that Storey was the boy who saw the defendant, and that he was irritated by it. He believed the witnesses for the complaint, that neither Webster

companied and thrown into a stock. And it is very much to be regretted that the violent in excess of what would be justified by such provocation. Vaughan must impose a fine of 20s. or ten days' imprisonment against Weber, and a similar penalty for that on Hawkins. The were paid by Mr. Mandrick.

WESTMINSTER.
CASE OF WIFE BEATING.—John Burton, a labouring man of p
 frame, was charged with the following abominable cruelty to his
 Complacrant, a poor, heart-broken old king woman, with a child
 and a young one, he had married to his husband who stands in

firm, said: I have been married for fifteen years. He is constantly ill-treating me and I do not know what last night he came home at twelve o'clock. I was in bed with my children, and he pulled me out of bed by the hair of my head and very much, as he generally does. Mr. Arnold: What occurred by pulling you out of bed? Complains: Nothing whatever. Mr. Then there were no marks? Complains: None. Now a word the door in, and the railing to the bed, dragged me out. I was

until he broke the door open. After he dragged me out he beat
kicked me. He kicked me in the lower part of the stomach, and I
much hurt. Mr. Arnold: Had he his boots on? Compliments: I
was dressed as he is now. I knew of no reason for his doing this
ing drink. He has been ill-using me all the time I have been in
and there was

sausage he comes and ill-uses me in this way. He comes when he likes and that is generally when he has been drinking. Defendant: I never turned her at all. A respectable woman stepped forward and said that accused by the name of "Murder" had told her that he wanted to go to the spot and saw the defendant beating her. She then had a child in her arms. A policeman came and took the child from the poor woman suffering from recent violence, he took defendant into custody, who threatened to set fire to the house. Defendant was remanded.

OVERLAP WELL.

CURIOUS CLAIM OF LOVELESS Was asked—Malcolm McAllister, a well-dressed young man, residing at 1, Grafton-street, Saha, was charged before Mr. J. J. O'Connell with assaulting Martha Davis, residing at 7, Bowling-green-lane, Clontarf-west. The complainant stated that she had been accompanied by the defendant, but the connection having been known to his sister, who, he asserted, was a prostitute, she had given notice against him. He further averred, and asked her for a ring he had given her as a token of affection, which she refused to him as he pushed her. Mr. D'Eyncourt: Out of regard to the ring, or missed to keep it? The witness replied: I do not know. The complainant (with some hesitation): I did not exactly know. (A laugh). Mr. D'Eyncourt: A husband would have known better than you. The defendant: Yes, I suppose so. The defence counsel said that he gave the witness £100, and she told him back the ring. When he asked if she and he parted she answered: No. Woolrich he told them the same. Mary went with her to the house of Mr. Bullock-chambers, said she heard the defendant ask the complainant for the ring. She refused to return it, and then he struck her, but it was not a hard blow. She did not strike him with a ring. The complainant: If the complainant will give me the ring, I will consent to marry him, and shall never speak to her any more. The ring you must bring an action. The defence: It is all right. I will get the ring you may bring my ring. I have given her other jewellery besides the ring I now want. Mr. D'Eyncourt: If you bring an action under the circumstances I have no doubt the feeling of every jury will be against you, and then you will lose more money than you can gain. The ring is equal to you, and then you will lose more money than you can gain. The defendant: What have you got to say to me? When I asked for the ring she struck me. What I did was in self-defence. Mr. O'Connell: Now, how can you say so, you wicked fellow. (A laugh.) O'Connell: Oh, dear me! Mr. D'Eyncourt said the witness was not a bad one, but it had been proved, and he should order the complainant to pay a fine of £5, and 2s. costs, an order which was at once complied with.

[illegible]

MARLBOROUGH STREET

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A **MOORE, COUNTERATTACK**—John Goh, a police sergeant of the U div was charged before Mr. Kaufman on a warrant for some of the commission of police with being guilty of neglect and violence of duty during his so constant of the metropolitan police force, and with being drunk charged. Inspector Harrison, of the U division, and the document was a complaint of the C division, was at the previous Wednesday night on Thursday he went to the superintendent's office, but was refused admission.

[illegible]

defendant he was seen
wanting has only been a few minutes in the force, than he had
even in the army, and that he met with a very good character. Mr.
field said he was exceedingly sorry to find that a man who had
been a character in the army should have fallen into the deadly
drunkenness. The defendant was now a lost man. He would not
the full penalty, but the defendant would have to pay 20s. or 30
days.

MARYLEBONE.
ANNOYING MISS LOUISE PYNE—A drunken-looking mah, named Brown, was charged with being drunk and annoying Miss Louise Pyne, No. 5, Korb-place, Portman-square. Miss Pyne stated: The prisoner, husband of my cook, and has been coming to my place in a drunken

Yesterday afternoon he came and forced an entrance into the
With some difficulty he was got out, and I locked the area gate
would not then go away, but continued knocking at the door and
the bell till I gave him into the custody of a policeman. Goodshild,
deposed to seeing the prisoner drag the bell and knock at the

EXTRAORDINARY GAROTT ROBBERY.—Thomas Brown and George Arnold were picked up in the dock before Mr. Yedley, for re-examination, on charge of robbery with violence from the person of Robert Darwin, whilst residing at No. 3, Percy-place, Bedford-square. The case was adjourned a week for the purpose of examining Inspector L...

of the Division, to get the attendance of a young woman who was the company of the prosecutor at the time of the alleged robbery. Mr. (barrister) appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. Pain watched the (barrister) of the young woman. The prosecutor's evidence on the occasion showed that about eight o'clock on the evening of the 11th

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CAUTION TO OWNERS OF SPIRITFUL DOGS—INADEQUATE STATE OF THE

Lawrence Francis Bishop, landlord of the Elmore, 1001 Madison street, Hammond, Ind., was summoned to court by Mr. Yardley for unlawfully detaining a woman who complained that he was at large in the neighborhood, and which did bite one George Saxon, contrary to the license. Mrs. Bishop was too ill to attend, and his son appeared for him. Complainant said he was going past defendant's house when he saw her and hit him on the finger. He said he did not wish to have anything to do with her, but she denied that the dog belonged to her. Complainant afterwards saw it in a room in his house. Defendant's son said: It was only a mere scratch from the teeth of the dog. The fact of it was, that complainant was passing too near, having his hand in his gloves, which he was swinging around. Defendant said he was playful and, seeing that he was wearing his gloves, and uniform, he caught him by the hand. They had since had the dog destroyed. Complainant: It was not a mere scratch as asserted. The teeth were visible and his hand was now scratched up. He certainly might have been scratched if he had not been wearing his gloves, but he could not say positively that he was scratched. Mr. Yardley, complainant: I will produce witnesses to prove that the defendant hit him. Defendant: He had bitten any one else. Mr. Yardley ordered that he had no witnesses the case must fall. But he wanted the defendant and all owners of ill-treated, spiteful, and malicious dogs to know that if they were brought before a court, they would be punished. He said that he had no witnesses to produce, and that the fault plainly was against them and not against him. He thought the punishment allowed by the law was inadequate; it was a disgrace in cases like this one. Whether a scratch was a mere scratch, as alleged in this case, or a deep bite, it was a disgrace and a serious offer, especially in this hot weather. The case was dismissed. — Hammond Press, Feb. 22, 1902.

WORSHIP STREET

[illegible]

THAMES

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO THE EAST.—Three lads, named Thomas Lewis Hart, and Thomas Hamford, were brought before Mr. Peget, on one attempting to pick pockets. George King, a police-constable to D, stated that at five o'clock on Monday afternoon there was a armed assembly in Leman-street, Whitechapel, to witness the

LAMBETH

[illegible]

POLICE COURT
BOW STREET.

WESTMINSTER.

CASE OF WIFE BEATING.—JOHN BRIDG, a labouring man of p
frame, was charged with the following abominable cruelty to his
Complainant, a poor, heart-broken, old king woman, with a child
and said: I have been married to my husband, who stands the
fifteen years. He is constantly ill-using me till I do not know who
last night he came home at twelve o'clock. I was in bed with m
child, and he pulled me out of bed by the hair of my head and m
child, and he pulled me out of bed by the hair of my head and m
very much, as he generally does. Mr. Arnold: What was he
told you out of bed? Complainant: None. What was he
said there were no words? Complainant: None. N is a word. I
the door in, and he was rushing. He pulled me out. I was
until he broke the door open. After he dragged me out he beat
kicked me. He kicked me in the lower part of the stomach, and
much hurt. Mr. Arnold: Had he his boots on? Complainant: H
was dressed as he is now. I knew of no reason for his doing this
tag drink. He has been ill-using me all the time I have been m
him. He does not live with me, but every now and then wh

CLERKENWELL

MARLBOROUGH STREET

MAYLEBONE

days.

EXTRAORDINARY DETECTIVE ROBERT—Thomas Brown and George were placed in the dock before Mr. Yeilding, for re-examination charge of robbery with violence from the person of Robert Zier. It is recalled that No. 2, Percy-place, Bedford-square. The case is set for trial next week for the purpose of examining Inspector L. J. Sullivan, to get the attendance of a young woman who was in the company of the prosecutor at the time of the alleged robbery. The (barrister) appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. Paul withdrew. On behalf of the young woman. The prosecutor's evidence on this occasion showed that about eight o'clock on the evening of the 11th

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WORSHIP STREET

TEAMES

LAMBETH

[illegible]

MEMORIAL TO SIR TATTON SYKES.

The first stone of the memorial to the late well-known sporting gentleman, Sir Tatton Sykes, was laid at Garton Hill-top, on Wednesday week, by Lord Hotham. The cost of the memorial, which takes the form of a monumental cross, will be £1,525, subscribed by the tenants and friends of the deceased baronet.

Sir Tatton Sykes, whose portrait we give, was one of the truest and most enthusiastic sportsmen of which England could boast. He formerly resided at Westow, near Whitfield, where he occupied a large farm, and had his paddocks for breeding racing stock. He then removed to the family mansion at Sledmere, near Malton. The kennel was at Eddlethorpe, near Weston, fifteen miles from Sledmere; this was thought little of by Sir Tatton, who on one of his thorough-bred hawks, was frequently seen there on hunting mornings before the hounds left the kennel.

No man living has had a stronger passion for race-riding than Sir Tatton Sykes, and for a period of between thirty and forty years he never refused when asked by a friend to ride for him. Few gentlemen possessed in so eminent a degree the five great perfections of race-riding, viz., a firm seat, strong nerve, great coolness, knowledge of pace, and presence of mind. His strength of constitution, and hardihood of frame, enabled him to undergo fatigue, and perform feats, that few men could have encountered. When requested to ride a race, whether the meeting was twenty miles off or two hundred, Sir Tatton set distance at defiance. His mode of travelling was characteristic of the man. With a clean shirt in his pocket, his racing-jacket under his waistcoat, and a pair of overalls covering his breeches, he jumped on one of his thorough-bred hawks, and showed what blood, game, and high condition could achieve on the part of man or horse.

On one occasion, Sir Tatton travelled as far as Aberdeen to ride a horse for the late Duke of Gordon, then Marquis of Huntly, and immediately after the race set off back for Doncaster, 361 miles, where he arrived in time to see Ebor win the St. Leger, a race Sir Tatton never failed seeing since the year 1791, excepting once, when illness prevented him from witnessing the dead heat between Esau and Charles the Twelfth. Sir Tatton on another occasion made an Aberdeen journey to ride a horse. Yet with all these long journeys, performed on horseback, there was no kinder a master to a horse than Sir Tatton.

Among the many anecdotes that might be brought forward to show his presence of mind and quickness of thought, we may mention that, on one occasion, when riding at Doncaster, his horse bolted, and fell over the rails, and burst the girls at the same time. Sir Tatton got him back into the course, borrowed a great coat to conceal his jacket, and, bare-backed, came nearly unperceived up to the other horse, who was quietly walking in, and was within a fair chance of winning the race.

Sir Tatton, like most men whose pursuits and pleasures were confined to the country, found London to possess but few charms for him. It was among those he esteemed and regarded that he found opportunities to show his real worth; and never was esteem and regard reciprocated with more warmth than it was by those who, in different ways, had the advantage of being known to Sir Tatton Sykes. With a fine fortune, he expended little for the purpose of mere show—nothing for that of ostentation. His plain style of dress was a type of the man, and the unassuming way in which he moved through the world was an essential part of his nature. Yet with all this quietness of dress and manner, no one could approach Sir Tatton without feeling convinced that it was a gentleman whom he was accosting, and indeed his countenance and urbanity invariably induced a desire for a more intimate acquaintance.

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given, on Tuesday evening week, at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upwards of 1,700 were invited. We give on page 792 a large engraving of this brilliant affair.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, Earl Spencer, Lord Harris, and the Hon. B. Meade, arrived at the Palace, from Marlborough House, shortly before ten o'clock.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived from St. James's Palace, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Colonel Home Parvaz.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with her Royal Highness Princess Helena, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, conducted by Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the ball-room soon after ten o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a rich dress of black and white tulle over black glace silk. Head-dress of black velvet and diamonds; necklace, brooch, and earrings of pearls and diamonds; the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Isabella of Portugal.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena wore a dress of pink



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE SIR TATTON SYKES.

GARIBOLDI ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The following is a translation of a letter from General Garibaldi to the editor of *Public Opinion*:—"Sir,—I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that a part of the English public were opposed to the restoration of union in the great republic, which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancour which pre-existed between England and America; but it was a sad thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of emancipation of the slaves did not manifest itself in applause to the North American, who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea. May these lords of the ocean agree, then, for the good of oppressed humanity! Sons of the same mother, may they see that their noble races now-a-days the bulwark of the right of nations, and that despotism fomented dissensions between them because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere. Yours, &c., G. GARIBOLDI. Capri, May, 1865."

The Rev. Gilbert Charles Jackson, clerk, B.O.L., has been preferred by the Crown to the rectory of Tokenham Week, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, vice the Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, deceased. Annual value, £300; population, 157.

and white tulle, over white glace, trimmed with white crystal and satin ribbons and bunches of water lilies. Head-dress, wreath of water lilies and diamonds; diamond ornaments; Victoria and Albert Order, and Order of St. Isabel.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a black satin dress, trimmed with black lace and bugle and satin ribbon. Head-dress, a diadem of pearls and diamonds, with black velvet and lace; necklace, stomacher, and earrings, pearls and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white tulle dress over glace silk, trimmed with green silk and blonde bouquets of violets and long grass. Head-dress a diadem of diamonds mounted with violets; stomacher, necklace, and earrings of diamonds.

As soon as their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Helena entered the ball-room the dancing commenced.

The quadrille band of Messrs. Ooote and Tinney (conducted by Mr. Ooote) was in attendance.

SEVERAL journals publish a paragraph stating that a Russian lady has just presented to the Pope a pair of slippers, in which were placed 160,000 (£6,400), in bank notes.

ACCIDENT TO THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday evening the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers underwent their sixth annual inspection in the Regent's park in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. The regiment, to the number of 887 of all ranks, mustered at five p.m., at the Duke of York's Column, and, headed by its band, marched to the Regent's park. Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers, was the inspecting officer, and the regiment, having first been formed in line, received him with a royal salute, and having wheeled into open column of companies, right in front, marched past in admirable order, first at a quick, and then in close column at the double. The various evolutions of a brigade field day were then gone through, and the firing in volleys of some of the companies was exceedingly good, but especially the battalion volleys. The inspection had nearly concluded when an accident occurred to the gallant inspector-general, which it was at first feared had resulted in serious consequences. Colonel Erskine was in the rear of the first battalion when the word was given to fire a volley, the sudden simultaneous character of which so startled the horse upon which he was riding that it reared so perpendicularly that it was unable to recover itself. Colonel Erskine was thrown, and the animal fell backward and rolled over him. For some moments the gallant colonel lay motionless. Lords Ranelagh and Elcho rode forward

and secured the horse, and the surgeons of the regiment were speedily by the colonel's side. It appeared that there were no bones broken or other injury except a severe bruise in one of the thighs, caused by the horse rolling over him and pressing some keys, &c., he had in his pocket against it. Lady Constance Grosvenor's carriage was ordered to the spot, and Colonel Erskine having been assisted into it, at his request it was driven to the flagstaff, where he remained till the movements were completed. The regiment having marched forward in line in review order was formed into square. Colonel Erskine, who had by this time much recovered from the shock he had sustained, addressed the regiment from the carriage. He said: "Westminster Rifle Volunteers, I had the honour of inspecting this regiment two years ago, and therefore I have had not only the opportunity of comparing its state of efficiency with that of other corps, but of comparing it with that I found it in on the occasion to which I refer. I am very happy to say, from what I have seen of you this evening, I am convinced that there is no falling off in the discipline of this fine corps. Your movements have been highly satisfactory. The brigade has been well handled, and I have to compliment you on your soldier-like movements and steadiness under arms. There was one little point, however, to which my attention was directed, and that was that on one or two occasions I detected talking in the ranks. I do not, however, mean to say that such is a complaint I have to make generally, for it is not so. I was very sorry for the little accident which took place to myself, because it interrupted for a time your evolutions, and compels me to apologize to you for addressing you from this carriage, instead, as I should otherwise have done, from my own horse. I can only repeat that I congratulate you, and hope that I shall always find the Queen's Westminsters in the same efficient state as they are at present. I may add that I wish your regiment every success." Lord Grosvenor then proposed three cheers for the gallant inspector-general, which were heartily responded to, not only by the regiment, but by the immense crowd by which at the time the carriage was surrounded. Three cheers for Lord Ranelagh and the South Middlesex for keeping the ground, and three cheers for the commanding officers, closed the proceedings.

AN INDIAN MARRIAGE.

We hear from Lahore that the marriage ceremonies of the young Maharajah of Puntiallah have at last come to an end. It is said that the *tumasha* cost his highness the very pretty little sum of fifty-six lakhs, or half a million sterling. Of course we must not look forward to the success of our crusade against infanticide while we have such examples of extravagance as this set the people by their rulers. It is idle to blame the boy rajah, but not so his durbar. A heavy outlay would afford these men some very handsome pickings. We certainly think that the influence of the British authorities might have been very properly exercised in this instance.—*Bengal Hurkaru*

PROOF POSITIVE.—The *Graaf Reinet Herald* tells the following amusing story of a wool farmer, who was anxious to get full value for his produce. It says:—"Since it was known that there has been no assizing of weights in this town for four years, and that there were differences in the scales of several dealers, an amusing incident occurred. A farmer who reads his newspaper came to town resolved to be wide-awake in selling his wool; so he went to the first store, and brought up the subject of weighing people. Stepping on the platform scale, he said:—'I wonder what I weigh now?' His weight was read off, and away he went to the next store; and so on to others. When he came back he knew who had the lightest scales, and did not go there with his wool."



SCENE FROM "THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE-DAME."

Literature.

KNIGHT TYLNEY'S LUCK.

JUNE QUINCEY was just as radiantly lovely as the beauty she was called after. The month of roses had no blossoms so delicate yet vivid as carnation than the bloom on her velvet held no more golden shadows than those which lurked at the ripples of her hair, and the very summer sunshine had no mottled splendour as her eyes when the emotion stirred her. Some emotion was stirring her now, by the flashes momentarily from under her white lids. But she quieted whatever it was, before she looked up into the manly face over her in questioning waiting, and said—

"I can't be your wife, Mr. Tylney."

And then her eyes dropped very suddenly, and he could

the tears that were gathering in them. An expression of keenest anguish swept into the face of Knight Tylney. He had, perhaps, in love's foolishness expected a far different reply to his passionate appeal to June Quincey. If she didn't love him, what had she blushing so when he looked at her, and letting him see there, and everywhere all the summer days? Hadn't she actually trembled in his arms, and—pshaw, what of that? June was only a woman after all, and a coquette at that. Bitterly, as he turned away, and left her, to drop her face hands as soon as he was fairly gone, sobbing out the words he had been to answer her thus.

She was still sitting so, when Mrs. Quincey came hurrying to the room.

"June," she exclaimed, "what can have happened? up the avenue just now, I met Knight Tylney going looking pale and angry, and bade me a very cool good morning he was leaving town to-day for a long time. It was today he said he should probably remain all the winter crying, my child? You haven't refused Knight Tylney. Mrs. Quincey dropped into a seat quivering, and her cheeks flushed.

"Yes, mother."

"What for, pray?" palpitated Mrs. Quincey. "I loved him."

"I did, I do," June said, clasping her hands, "but consent to become the wife of a man who is ashamed of mother and sister because they are poor, and at the same time content to accept from their hardly won earnings the support of his own days in idleness."

"I don't believe it," ejaculated Mrs. Quincey, indignant. Whom young Tylney was an especial favourite, because, "though he was terribly in love with June, as we see, he wasn't so swallowed up in her presence, but he was civil to other people," meaning herself by the last. Many a courtesy she was indebted to Knight Tylney, other of her pretty daughter's beaux ever thought of.

"I should be glad to not believe it," June said, sorrowfully. "There is no room for doubt. Mr. Brompton pointed out the cottage where they live, and subsequently in passing saw Mr. Tylney coming away. He appeared confused, me, and a very pretty girl who stood in the doorway looking at him, and crying, if I am not mistaken, went in the morning, and shut the door after her."

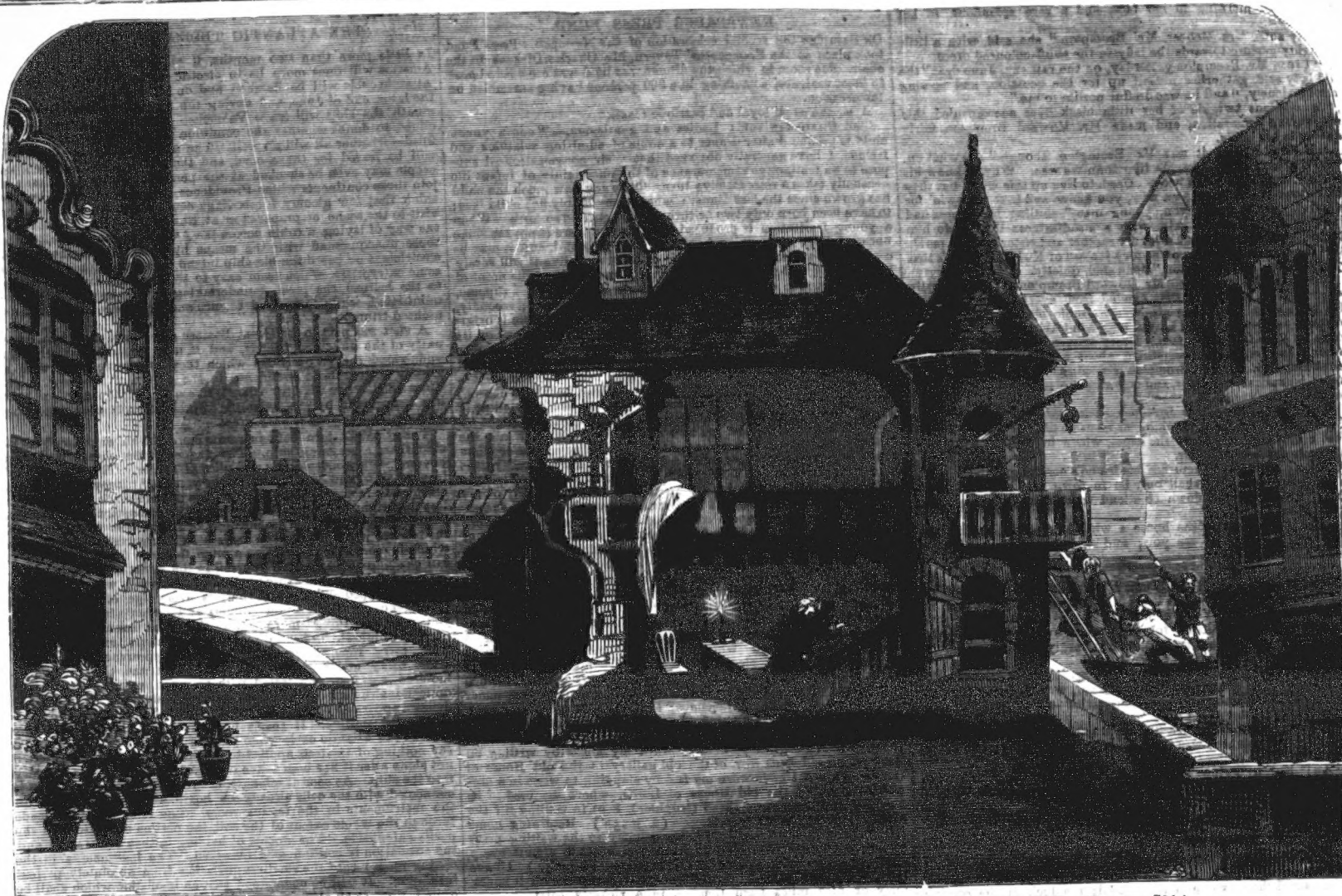
"It mayn't be true for all that," persisted Mrs. Quincey, "not often deceived about people, and I always liked Knight Tylney. I don't believe he'd let a couple of women earn his living more than I believe Howard Brompton hadn't an objection."

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers annual inspection in the Regent's park in the course of spectators. The regiment, to the ranks, mustered at five p.m., at the Duke of Bedford by its band, marched to the Regent's, Inspector-General of Volunteers, was the regiment, having first been formed in a royal salute, and having wheeled into ranks, right in front, marched past in admiral, and then in close column at the double. A brigade field day were then gone in volleys of some of the companies was especially the battalion volleys. The inspection when an accident occurred to the gallant oh it was at first feared had resulted in Colonel Erskine was in the rear of the word was given to fire a volley, the sudden of which so startled the horse upon which Colonel Erskine was thrown, and the animal fell over him. For some moments the gallant Lords Ranelagh and Elcho rode forward and secured the horse, and the surgeons of the regiment were speedily by the colonel's side. It appeared that there were no bones broken or other injury except a severe bruise in one of the thighs, caused by the horse rearing over him and pressing some keys, &c., he had in his pocket against it. Lady Constance Grosvenor's carriage was ordered to the spot, and Colonel Erskine having been assisted into it, at his request it was driven to the flagstaff, where he remained till the movements were completed. The regiment having marched forward in line in review order was formed into square. Colonel Erskine, who had by this time much recovered from the shock he had sustained, addressed the regiment from the carriage. He said: "Westminster Rifle Volunteers, I had the honour of inspecting this regiment two years ago, and therefore I have had not only the opportunity of comparing its state of efficiency with that of other corps, but of comparing it with that I found it in on the occasion to which I refer. I am very happy to say, from what I have seen of you this evening, I am convinced that there is no falling off in the discipline of this fine corps. Your movements have been highly satisfactory. The brigade has been well handled, and I have to compliment you on your soldier-like movements and steadiness under arms. There was one little point, however, to which my attention was directed, and that was that on one or two occasions I detected talking in the ranks. I do not, however, mean to say that such is a complaint I have to make generally, for it is not so. I was very sorry for the little accident which took place to myself, because it interrupted for a time your evolutions, and compels me to apologise to you for addressing you from this carriage, instead, as I should otherwise have done, from my own horse. I can only repeat that I congratulate you, and hope that I shall always find the Queen's Westminsters in the same efficient state as they are at present. I may add that I wish your regiment every success." Lord Grosvenor then proposed three cheers for the gallant inspector-general, which were heartily responded to, not only by the regiment, but by the immense crowd by which at the time the carriage was surrounded. Three cheers for Lord Ranelagh and the South Middlesex for keeping the ground, and three cheers for the commanding officers, closed the proceedings.

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SCENE FROM "THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE AT NOTRE DAME," AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE. (See page 791.)

Literature.

KNIGHT TYLNEY'S LUCK.

JUNE QUINCEY was just as radiantly lovely as the beautiful month she was called after. The month of roses had no blossoms of a more delicate yet vivid carnation than the bloom on her velvety cheek, held no more golden shadows than those which lurked among the ripples of her hair, and the very summer sunshine had not such a molten splendour as her eyes when the emotion stirred her. Some emotion was stirring her now, by the flashes that crept momentarily from under her white lids. But she quieted the passion, whatever it was, before she looked up into the manly face that bent over her in questioning waiting, and said—

"I can't be your wife, Mr. Tylney."

And then her eyes dropped very suddenly, and he could not see the tears that were gathering in them.

An expression of keenest anguish swept into the handsome face of Knight Tylney. He had, perhaps, in love's foolish credulity, expected a far different reply to his passionate appeal to the heart of June Quincey. If she didn't love him, what had she meant by blushing so when he looked at her, and letting him escort her here, there, and everywhere all the summer days? Hadn't her hand actually trembled in his, and—pshaw, what of that? June Quincey was only a woman after all, and a coquette at that, he thought, bitterly, as he turned away, and left her, to drop her face upon her hands as soon as he was fairly gone, sobbing out the pain it had been to her to answer him thus.

She was still sitting so, when Mrs. Quincey came hurriedly into the room.

"June," she exclaimed, "what can have happened? As I came up the avenue just now, I met Knight Tylney going away. He looked pale and angry, and bade me a very cool good morning, saying he was leaving town to-day for a long time. It was only yesterday he said he should probably remain all the winter. Are you crying, my child? You haven't refused Knight Tylney?" and Mrs. Quincey dropped into a seat breathless with dismay.

June looked up, her lips quivering, and her cheeks nervously flushed.

"Yes, mother."

"What for, pray?" palpitated Mrs. Quincey. "I thought you loved him."

"I did, I do," June said, clasping her hands, "but I can never consent to become the wife of a man who is ashamed of his own mother and sister because they are poor, and at the same time is content to accept from their hardly won earnings the means to sport his own days in idleness."

"I don't believe it," ejaculated Mrs. Quincey, indignantly, with whom young Tylney was an especial favourite, because, as she said, "though he was terribly in love with June, as any one could see, he wasn't so swallowed up in her presence, but that he could be civil to older people," meaning herself by the latter clause. Many a courtesy she was indebted to Knight Tylney for, that no other of her pretty daughter's beaux ever thought of bestowing.

"I should be glad to not believe it," June said, sorrowfully; "but there is no room for doubt. Mr. Brompton pointed out to me the cottage where they live, and subsequently in passing near there, I saw Mr. Tylney coming away. He appeared confused at sight of me, and a very pretty girl who stood in the doorway looking after him, and crying, if I am not mistaken, went in the moment she saw me, and shut the door after her."

"It mayn't be true for all that," persisted Mrs. Quincey. "I'm not often deceived about people, and I always liked Knight Tylney. I don't believe he'd let a couple of women earn his living for him, more than I believe Howard Brompton hadn't an object in telling

you that clever story about a man he always hated because he's a great deal the most gentlemanly of the two."

June knew how strong her mother's prejudices were, and could make allowance for them.

"Mr. Brompton has always seemed very much of a gentleman to me," she said, gently. "He is far from being rich, but he spares yearly from his small means a sum adequate to the support of a superannuated old servant of his father's. I have besides on several occasions been a witness of his unostentatious kindness to others."

"I dare say he contrived it all beforehand," Mrs. Quincey remarked, with scornful obstinacy; "and I don't believe that old servant of his lives anywhere but in his own brain."

June Quincey only sighed in reply. Her heart was heavy; for having learned to love Knight Tylney when she believed him entirely worthy the love of any woman, it was not so easy learning to unlove him.

Mrs. Quincey stooped and kissed her before she left the room, saying, "Well, well, don't worry, dear. It's all right enough, only I hope you may never marry a worse man than Knight Tylney. You're not thinking of having Brompton, are you?"

"Indeed, mother, no."

Mrs. Quincey went away relieved. But if June was not thinking of Howard Brompton in any such connexion as this, the young man himself had his ambitious aspirations, and was neither insensible to her beauty nor her moneyed attractions as an heiress. He became from that time onward for weeks the plague of poor Mrs. Quincey's life. Perceiving his mistake in not having conciliated her before, he made some very earnest endeavours to do so now; but quite ineffectually. She had two reasons for disliking him by this time: one on his own account, and the other for the sake of Knight Tylney, whom she persisted in considering a very ill-used man, and if she had known where to direct, I don't know but she would have sent the poor fellow a written assurance of her unabated friendship for him; and I am sure, if she had dared, she would have appealed to him stirringly to come and save her from having Howard Brompton for a son-in-law. That admirable young man was a source of great anxiety to her; and when, a little before Christmas, he went down to Swamptown, a little place "somewhere in the rural districts," as he obligingly informed Mrs. Quincey, who knew where Swamptown was a great deal better than he did, ostensibly to look after the "superannuated" pensioner on his bounty, Mrs. Quincey privately despatched a confidential letter to a sister of hers in that vicinity, and then quietly awaited the development of circumstances.

Mr. Brompton perhaps found the aforesaid pensioner in falling health. Certainly, something seemed to have occurred to disturb his equanimity, for as he got into the train at Swamptown en route for home, he jostled with rude impatience through the crowd upon the platform, nearly knocking over a little old lady in a snuff-coloured dress and bonnet, and savagely kicking a small yellow cur that was trying to dodge along among the hurrying feet.

"My gracious!" said the little old lady at this, in a tone of inconceivable horror, that could not fail to attract the attention of young Brompton.

He gave her a supercilious stare in return, and as he jostled along to a seat, contrived with his elbow to dislodge some half-dozen of the parcels with which she was laden, and which were for the time irrecoverable among the crowd that was pouring in. She waited patiently till there was an opportunity to recover them, muddled, and trampled out of shape; but she gathered them all carefully together at last, and proceeded to a seat. But by this time the seats were mostly taken, except one by the side of young Brompton, which he evidently intended to appropriate as long as possible. He had duly established his carpet-bag therein, and it must be a daring hand that attempted to dislodge it in the face of that surly scowl that disfigured his brow.

The woman in the snuff dress and bonnet had a resolute look, however, and seemed equal to the emergency. Ascertaining by a

glance that this was the only chance for a seat, she advanced intrepidly, and quietly asked, "Can I have this seat, sir?"

And then, as he affected not to hear her, and was looking obliquely from the car window, she put a hand upon his shoulder and repeated the question.

Howard Brompton turned at last, and made a deliberate effort to look the old lady down; but, affecting to think he had replied to her in the affirmative, she uttered a voluble "Thank-ee, sir," and dislodging the carpet-bag, took its place, carefully bestowing her bundles between herself and Mr. Brompton.

"Carefully, young man! there's needles and no end o' pins inside o' that," she said, warningly, as he angrily crowded her parcels. "Seems you think you've seen me afore," she remarked again, encountering his savage glance, "an' I think it's likely. Bin down to Swamptown?—that's where I live," nodding graciously. "Hev a pinch?" extending an immense old-fashioned silver snuff-box.

Delicately rapping the cover with her knuckles, she gracefully lifted it; when, just at this stage of the business, Mr. Howard Brompton, rendered desperate by his ineffectual attempts to frown down his talkative companion, made a wrathful movement, which, whether by accident or purposely, sent the silver snuff-box flying from her hand, the contents thereof mostly landing upon the unmentionables of our hero.

"Dear me, how'd you ever come to do that?" she ejaculated, recovering the box and a small portion of its contents, while Mr. Howard Brompton made violent efforts to remove the disfiguring powder from his lodging place.

"Guess you hain't used to snuff," she said, with a contemplative air, as some of the ascending particles reached his nostrils, and he sneezed uproariously.

Some of the other passengers turned at the sounds, and these nearest began to sneeze also, as little clouds of dust were diffused from the handkerchief which Brompton was flourishing violently between his nasal organ and his endangered attire. A stout old gentleman at his right, unable to articulate for sneezing, reached over and rapped the young man emphatically with his cane to desist.

Brompton glared at him as ferociously as he could for the tears in his eyes, and the conductor coming along, recommended him to try the effect of quiet, and disappeared hurriedly.

Quantum sufficit.

Brompton sat very still the remainder of the route. At its termination the little old woman inquired, "Guess I couldn't git you to help me with my bundles, could I, young man?"

"No!" growled Brompton, rushing out in a state bordering upon frenzy.

But his tormentor had not done with him yet. Encountering him again outside, she fastened remorselessly upon his arm with—"Young man, I jest wish you'd hunt out my baggage for me? There's a hair trunk, with brass rings in the ends, and my—"

"You old tippity, whew! I'd see you hanged first!"

The little lady shook with malicious laughter as he wrenched himself loose and plunged in an opposite direction furiously, and then signalling the number of a carriage that seemed to be waiting for somebody, she was packed in, bundles and all, and was driven rapidly away.

"It's a confounded hard case," muttered Howard Brompton, as he wended his way to Mrs. Quincey's aristocratic residence the following morning. "I did expect mother and Emily would have some money for me, and that wretched tailor vows he won't wait longer than till January for his money. I'll ask June Quincey this very day. What's the use of waiting, anyhow? I'm pretty sure June likes me."

June wasn't in the drawing-room when he entered; but a strangely familiar-looking little old lady sat comfortably by the window, and an immense silver snuff-box lay beside her.

While Mr. Brompton, not having returned her good-humoured nod, was wondering how on earth she came there, June entered, the

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